THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 7. FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY. SEPTEMBER 23, 1857. NO. 37.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH

WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY,

By A. G. HODGES,

STATE PRINTER,

At THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

☞ All letters upon business should be *post-paid* to insure attention.

JOHN SHILLITO & CO.

Nos. 101, 103 & 105 West Fourth Street,

CINCINNATI.

IMPORTERS OF

DRY-GOODS & CARPETING!

Respectfully call the attention of their Customers and Purchasers generally to the opening of their New Store, on Monday, the 31st inst., with an extensive and varied assortment of

DRY-GOODS,

CARPETINGS,

FLOOR OIL CLOTH, &c.

Families, Merchants, Hotel Keepers, Steamboat Owners, and Strangers may depend upon finding the best class of goods, Wholesale and Retail, at prices as low as they can be purchased in the Eastern Cities.

Aug. 24, 1857—tw3m.*

N. D. SMITH. C. O. SMITH.

N. D. SMITH & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALCOHOL,

COLOGNE AND PURE SPIRITS,

Nos. 16 & 18, *West side Second St., bet. Main & Market,*

LOUISVILLE, KY.

August 26, 1857—1y.

PREMIUM

Saddle, Harness and Trunk Warerooms

OF

C. PROAL,

61 THIRD STREET, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

A large assortment of

Coach and Buggy Harness,

Wagon and Cart Harness,

SADDLES AND BRIDLES

Of every variety.

TRUNKS, VALISES AND CARPET BAGS.
LINEN AND WOOLEN HORSE COVERS, &c.

All orders left with C. G Graham, of Frankfort, or sent direct to the proprietor will receive prompt attention. Persons visiting Louisville wanting articles in my line will find it to their interest to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Remember the Four Story Store, Third Street, between Main and Market. [July 13, 1857—6m.

WILLIAM H. AVERILL. CHARLES KEARNS

AVERILL & KEARNS,

(*Successors to L. L. Pinkerton.*)

DRUGGISTS,

KEEP constantly on hand a full stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES and CHEMICALS, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Glass, &c.

—ALSO—

A splendid assortment of Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Flavouring Extracts, Vanilla Beans, Confections, &c., which they will sell at the most reasonable prices.

☞ Physicians' prescriptions accurately compounded from the best materials, and at all hours.

Dec. 15, 1856—tf.

MERCHANT & SMITH,

PLUMBERS AND TINNERS,

Shop on St. Clair Street, Opposite the Postoffice.

FRANKFORT, KY.

WATER Closets, Bath Tubs, Hot and Cold Shower Baths, Wash Trays, Plain and Fancy Wash Stands, and every description of Plumbing work put up in the most workmanlike manner.

Copper, Tin & Sheet Iron Work, Spouting and Guttering

of all descriptions.

Continually on hand a large assortment of

COOKING, PARLOR & COAL STOVES;

Cistern, Well and Force Pumps; Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, &c.

☞ All orders promptly attended to.

Feb. 13, 1857—tf.

PHOENIX FOUNDRY,

TENTH ST. BETWEEN MAIN AND CANAL,

OFFICE NORTH SIDE MAIN STREET,

BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH.

WM. H. GRAINGER, Agent, Manufacturer of Steam Engines and Machinery for Saw or Grist Mills, Coal Mines, &c., &c., Cranks, Gudgeons, Rag Irons, Saw Slides, Carriage Segments, Cotton Gin Segments, and Pinions, Car Wheels, Grate Bars, Mill Spindles, Mill Dogs and Stirrups, always on hand.

Hotchkiss' Reaction Water Wheels

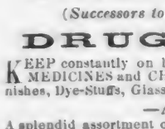
for Grist or Saw Mills.

A large assortment of Patterns for Mill Gearing &c. Castings made at the shortest notice.

WM. H. GRAINGER, *Agent.*

April 21 1856—tf Louisville, Ky.

BOOK BINDING.



A. C. Keenon informs his friends and former customers, that having regained his health, he has purchased back from A. G. Hodges the Bindery sold to him in November last, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage he retofore extended to the establishment.

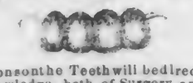
☞ CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.

☞ BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

☞ Bindery at the old stand, over Harlan's La Office. Frankfort, July 31, 1847—tf

DENTAL SURGERY,

BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.



HIS operations on the Teeth will be directed by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine; this being the only safe guide to uniform success. From this he is enabled to operate with far less pain to the patient, void of danger. All work warranted; the workmanship will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully received.

☞ Office, at his residence on Main street.

Frankfort, May 27, 1852

Wolfe, Dash & Fisher,

(*Successors to Wolfe, Gillespie & Co.,*)

IMPORTERS and Jobbers of **Foreign and American Hardware, Cutlery, Gillespie's Guns, Pistols and Rifles,** 38, Warren street, New York.

Nov. 14, 1856—1y.*

LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS,

FOR SALE

AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE.

BOOKS.

MONROE & HARLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, 2 vols. Price, - - - - - $12 00

KENTUCKY CODES OF PRACTICE, 1 vol. Price, - - - - - 3 50

REVISED STATUTES OF KENTUCKY, 1 vol. Price, - - - - - 5 00

DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION, 1 vol. Price, - - - - - 3 00

GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS, &c., by JOHN C. HERNDON, 1 vol. Price, - - - - - 3 00

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF KY.—Session 1855 and 1856—2 vols. Price - 3 00

THE GENERAL ACTS of Session 1855 and 1856—in Phamphlet form. Price - - 1 00

THE GENERAL ACTS of Session 1853 and 1854—bound in Leather. Price - - 1 50

B. MONROE'S REPORTS—The 15th, 16th & 17th vols. of Ben. Monroe's Reports. $5 per volume.

LOUGHBOROUGH'S DIGEST OF THE STATUTES, 1 vol. Price, - - - - - - 3 00

HON. GEO. ROBERTSON'S SPEECH—"*The American Party, its Principles, its Objects, and its Hopes.*" Pamphlet. Price—10 cts.

HON. GARRETT DAVIS' SPEECHES. Pamphlet. Price—5 cts.

BLANKS,

BLANKS FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGES of all kinds. Price—60 cts per quire.

JUSTICES' BLANKS—WARRANTS AND EXECUTIONS. Price—60 cts per quire.

CONSTABLE'S SALE NOTICE'S, REPLEVIN BONDS &c. Price—60 cts per quire.

SHERIFF'S REPLEVIN BONDS. Price—60 cts per quire.

CIRCUIT CLERK'S EXECUTIONS. Price—60 cts per quire.

BLANK CHECKS, on Branch Bank of Kentucky, a Frankfort, and Farmers' Bank of Kentucky.—Price—$1 per quire.

BLANK DEEDS. Price—$1 per quire.

☞ Orders from a distance for any of the above named Books or Blanks will be promptly attended to when accompanied by the *Cash;* and if desired to be forwarded by mail, *the postage will be pre-paid* upon the condition that it be refunded by the person ordering the article to be sent by mail.

FRANKLIN GORIN. A. M. GAZLAY

GORIN & GAZLAY,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

REFERENCES.

MESSRS. JAS. TRABUE & CO.; GARVIN, BELL & CO.; MCDOWELL, YOUNG & CO.; HUGHES & HUTCHISON; LOW & WHITNEY; JAS. E. BREED, ESQ.; HAYS, CRAIG & CO.; CARUTH, MOSS & TRIGG; WILSON, STARBIRD & SMITH; CASSEDAY & HOPKINS; CURD & WHITE; ABAT & RAILEY; CURD & CO. [Aug. 17, 1857—tf.

M. D. M'HENRY. W. H. M'HENRY

M. D. & W. H. M'HENRY,

ATTORNEYS AND LAND AGENTS,

DES MOINES, IOWA,

PROPOSE to practice in the various Courts of Polk county, and in the Supreme Court of Iowa, and the United States District Court.

They have also established a General Agency for the transaction of all manner of business connected with Land Titles.

They will enter Lands, investigate Titles, buy and sell Lands, and invest money on the best terms and on the best securities.

They will enter Lands in Kansas and Nebraska Territories, if an amount sufficient to justify a visit to that country is offered.

The Senior partner having been engaged extensively in the business of the law in the Courts of Kentucky for nearly thirty years, and the Junior having been engaged in the Land Business in Iowa for eight years past, during which time he has made actual survey of a large portion of Polk and adjoining counties, they feel confident they will be able to render a satisfactory account of all business entrusted to them

They will enter Land with Land Warrants or Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Lands on Commission, upon a careful investigation of Titles. Persons wishing to settle in the State can find desirable farms and city property for sale, by calling on them at their office in Sherman's Building, corner of Third street and Court Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.

March 11, 1857—tf.

GEORGE W. CRADDOCK.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE removed to East side of St. Clair street, over the Telegraph Office. Will practice Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and adjoining counties.

Dec. 7, 1850—tf.

JOHN RODMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office on St. Clair Street, next Door to Morse's Telegraph Office,

WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties.

Oct. 28, 1853.

MOREHEAD & BROWN.

Partners in the

PRACTICE OF LAW,

WILL attend to all business confided to them in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and other Courts which hold their sessions at Frankfort, Ky. One or both may always be found at their office, to give counsel or transact business. Frankfort, Jan. 6, 1852—by.

ROB'T J. BRECKINRIDGE,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

LEXINGTON, KY.

☞ OFFICE on Short street between Limestone and Upper streets. [May 23, 1856—tf.

J. H. KINKEAD,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

GALLATIN, MISSOURI.

WILL practice in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

☞ Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

May 6, 1857—tf.

THOMAS A. MARSHALL

HAVING removed to Frankfort and resumed the practice of Law, will attend punctually to such cases as may be entrusted to him in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, and to such engagements as he may make in other Courts conveniently accessible. He will also give opinions and advice in writing, upon cases stated in writing, or on records presented to him. He will promptly attend to all communications relating to the business above described, and may at all times, except when absent on business, be found in Frankfort.

March 30, 1857-tf.

J. W. McCLUNG.

(*Formerly of Kentucky.*)

Attorney at Law & Real Estate Broker,

3d Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

WILL loan money for capitalists at 24 to 36 per cent upon real estate worth double the loan, (Minnesota has no usury law) and make investments in city or country property to the best advantage.

The best Kentucky references given if required. Correspondence solicited.

Jan. 7, 1857—1y.

JOSHUA TEVIS,

Counselor and Attorney at Law,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

OFFICE—COURT-PLACE, NEAR SIXTH STREET.

RESIDENCE—East de Sixth, near Broadway.

une 8, 1857—1y.

S. T. WALL. JOHN W. FINNELL.

WALL & FINNELL,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

COVINGTON, KY.

OFFICE, THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE SOUTH END CITY HALL. W. & F. practice in the Courts of Kenton, Campbell, Grant, Boone, and Nicholas, and the Court of Appeals, at Frankfort. May 5, 1852—tf.

S. D. MORRIS,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.,

WILL practice in all the courts held in Frankfort, and in the adjoining counties. He will attend particularly to the collection of debts in any part of the State. All business confided to him will meet with prompt attention.

☞ Office on St. Clair street in the new building next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over G. W. Craddock's office.

Feb. 20, 1857—w&twby.

ANDREW MONROE. R. A. LOGAN.

MONROE & LOGAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

OFFICE on the East side of Sixth street, between Market and Jefferson, near the Court House yard.

April 11, 1853—tf.

JOHN M. HARLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair Street, with J. & W. L. Harlan.

REFER TO

Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN, Gov. L. W. POWELL, Hon. JAMES HARLAN, } Frankfort, Ky.
TAYLOR, TURNER & CO., Bankers, Lexington, Ky.
G. H. MONSARRAT & CO., Bankers, Louisville, Ky.
W. TANNER, Louisville, Ky.

July 23, 1853—by.

BENJAMIN MONROE. JAMES MONROE

B. & J. MONROE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

☞ JAMES MONROE will attend to the collection of claims in central Kentucky: also, to the investigation of titles to land in Kentucky, on behalf of non-residents and others. [April 9, 1856—tf.

FRANK BEDFORD,

Attorney at Law,

VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY.

Dec. 1, 1856—tf.

JOHN A. MONROE,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice Law in the Court of Appeals' in the Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of Debts for non-residents in any part of the State.

Always at home, every communication will have his attention on the same day received, and will be promptly answered, and thus his clients kept algays advised of their affairs. And having determined to have all his briefs and arguments in the Court of Appeals printed, and copies furnished to his clients and counsel in the lower courts, all concerned will be fully informed how his duty has been performed.

He will, as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgments of Deeds, and other writings to be used or recorded in other States; and, as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, &c.

☞ Office, "Old Bank," opposite the Mansion House Frankfort, Nov. 19, 1856—by.

T. N. LINDSEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Frankfort, Ky.,

WILL practice Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. His Office is at his residence, near P. Swigert's, entrance on Washington street.

Frankfort, Feb. 26, 1849, 751-tf.

MORTON & GRISWOLD,

Booksellers, Stationers, Binders, and Book and Job Printers, Main street, Louisville, Ky.,

HAVE constantly on hand a complete assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, School, and Miscellaneous Books, at low prices. Paper of every description, quality, and price.

☞ Colleges, Schools, and Private Libraries supplied at a small advance on cost. *Wholesale or Retail.*

April 1, 1845—651-by.

E. RANDOLPH SMITH. CHAS. S. WALLER. J. T. BOYLE.
Chicago, Ill. Chicago, Ill. Danville, Ky

SMITH, WALLER & CO.,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

OFFICE—MASONIC TEMPLE,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,

GIVE particular and personal attention to the investment of money for others in **Lands, Town Lots, &c.,** in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and to the location of Land Warrants. They will also invest money on BONDS and REAL ESTATE SECURITIES, at highly remunerative rates of interest, for parties desiring it.

Their facilities and opportunities for investment, experience in the business, and acquaintance with the great North-West, warrant the belief hat they can make as safe and profitable investments as any parties in the West.

All letters of inquiry or on business promptly answered. Address, SMITH, WALLER & CO., Box No. 2887, Chicago, Illinois, or J. T. BOYLE Danville Ky.

REFERENCES.

Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS, Chicago, Ill.
Hon. B. L. MORRIS, Chicago, Ill.
Gov. J. A. MATTESON, Joliet, Ill.
Hon. D. DAVIS, Bloomington, Ill.
Gov. C. S. MOREHEAD, Frankfort, Ky.
Hon. THOS. S. PAGE, Frankfort, Ky.
Messrs. BODLEY & PINDELL, Louisville, Ky.
Messrs. TAYLOR, SHELBY & CO., Lexington, Ky.
Col. J. W. FINNELL, Covington, Ky.
Hon. W. C. GOODLOE, Richmond, Ky.
Col. C. RODES, Danville, Ky.
Hon. Z. WHEAT, Columbia, Ky.
Hon. J. R. UNDERWOOD, Bowlinggreen, Ky.
Hon. JOHN G. ROGERS, Glasgow, Ky.
Hon. JOHN L. HELM, Elizabethtown, Ky.
Hon. L. W. POWELL, Henderson, Ky.

May 30, 1856—tf.

E. H. TAYLOR, JR. ISAAC SHELBY. WM. SHOUSE

TAYLOR, SHELBY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE have this day opened an Office in the city of Lexington, for the purpose of transacting

A General Banking, Exchange, and Collecting Business.

We are at all times prepared to check upon the principal cities of the United States, and to make collections thereon. We will allow interest on deposits, to be withdrawn at pleasure, and transact whatever business is generally connected with private banking.

Approved paper can be cashed at any time during office hours, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. [Oct. 22, 1855.

GEO. W. GWIN. G. W. OWEN

GWIN & OWEN,

Dealers in Hardware and Cutlery,

STORE IN HANNA'S NEW BUILDING,

MAIN STREET,

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Jan. 30, 1857—tf.

GEORGE STEALEY,

CIVIL & MINING ENGINEER,

AND

LAND SURVEYOR.

☞ Office at Smith, Bradley & Co., Land Agents, 98 Randolph street, South side, between Clark and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.

Sept. 14, 1855—tf.

Senna Fig.

THIS is a new medicine, admirably adapted for its purpose, and pleasant to the taste, at

April 14. Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

1857. 1857.

A CHOICE SUPPLY

FAMILY GROCERIES,

SEEDS OF ALL KINDS,

AND

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

AT

W. A. GAINES'

GROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE,

Brown's Building, opposite the Post-Office,

FRANKFORT, KY.

Terms Four Months. All accounts due on the 1st January, 1st May, and 1st September.

I AM NOW RECEIVING A CHOICE SUPPLY OF Groceries, &c., consisting of

100 bbls Salt;
4 hhds N. O. Sugar;
6 hhds Crushed Sugar;
6 bbls Granulated Sugar;
4 bbls Pulverized Sugar;
Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee;
Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky Tobacco;
Molasses and Syrups, in bbls., ½ & ¼ bbls;
Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2 and 3;
Starch in 10, 20 and 40 lb boxes;
German, Rossin and Toilet Soap;
Port, Madeira, and Champagne Wine;
French Brandy, and Old Bourbon Whisky;
Stone Jugs, Milk Crocks and Jars;
Glass Fruit Jars, pints and quarts;
Star and Summer Mould Tallow Candles;
Nutmegs, and Ground Cinnamon;
Spice, Pepper, Ginger, race and ground;
Cayenne Pepper, Pepper Sauce;
Pine Apple Vinegar;
Tomatoe and Mushroom Catchup;
Soda, Cream Tartar, and Yeast Powders;
Pickles, Fresh Peaches and Pine Apples;
Nails, all kinds and sizes;
Buckets, Tubs and Churns;
Olive Oil, Lamp and Linseed Oil;
Turpentine and White Lead.

AGRICULTURAL.

Miller, Wingate & Co's Cutting Boxes and Corn Cutters.

Munn & Co's Straw Cutters and Corn Shellers.

Bamborough Wheat Fans.

Garrett & Colman's Steel Stubble Plows, Nos. 5, 6, and 7.

I do not always keep in store Reapers, Mowers and Threshers, but am *Agent* for several manufacturing establishments and can get them for any person wanting them on short notice, and will sell them here at factory prices with the freight added.

Aug. 14, 1857.

H. G. BANTA,

PAINTER & PAPER HANGER.

To the Citizens of Frankfort and Surrounding Country:

I AM THANKFUL to you for past favors, and hope by strict attention to business and by doing good work, to merit a continuance of the same in the following branches of my trade:

HOUSE PAINTING;

All kinds of Zinc, White and Enameled Finished Painting, Wall, Ceiling and all kinds of plain House and Roof painting done in the most durable manner. Mixed paints always for sale.

SIGN PAINTING

All kinds Gilt, Fancy and Plain Signs; also, Signs neatly painted on Glass, or Transparent Cloth for Show-Windows; Trunks and Umbrellas marked at short notice.

IMITATIONS OF WOODS & MARBLES,

Mahogany, Maple, Walnut, Rosewood, Oak, and all kinds of Staining and Imitations of all kinds of Marble, in the best manner.

GLAZING

Of every description, such as Sashes for Houses, and Green Houses, bedded in Putty. All kinds of Stained and Frosted Glass furnished and Glazed in the very best style.

PAPER HANGING.

Every kind of Paneled, Match, Plain or Ornamental Paper Hanging; Testers and Fire Screens neatly papered.

June 24, 1857—1y.

FRESH ARRIVAL

OF

SHOES,

LADIES' SLIPPERS AND GAITERS,

WITH OR WITHOUT HEELS.

LADIES' BUSKINS.

MISSES AND CHILDRENS

GOAT and KID BOOTS.

BOYS GAITERS AND SHOES.

—ALSO—

GENTS LASTING SHOES

AND

GLOVE KID OXFORD TIES.

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS AND FOR SALE AT

EVANS'

SHOE AND BOOKSTORE.

July 1, 1857.

STOVES! STOVES!!

I HAVE just received a large assortment of the best **COOKING STOVES** ever brought to the city of Frankfort, which I can sell as cheap as can be bought in Louisville, for cash. Give me a call and see for yourself.

Copper, Tin & Sheet Iron Ware

in all its various branches, wholesale and retail, as cheap as it can be bought at any other house in the city. Job work executed with neatness and dispatch.

Tin Guttering and Spouting

made and put up on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. All of those who are in want of

Copper, Tin or Sheet Iron Roofing

would make it to their interest to give me a call before going elsewhere.

☞ Don't forget to come to Old Bank Building, one door from the corner Main and St. Clair streets.

June 11, 1856—tf. H. R. MILLER.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF FANCY ARTICLES,

CAN BE OBTAINED AT

DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.

POMADES FOR THE HAIR

Of every style and price at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

TOOTH BRUSHES,

A beautiful assortment, at Dr. Drug Store.

COMBS

every description and material, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

HAIR BRUSHES.

The largest variety in Frankfort, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

ODONTALGIC PREPARATIONS.

Consisting of Tooth Soaps, Tooth Paste, Tooth Powder, &c., at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

DOG GRASS BRUSHES.

For Cloth, Velvet and Bonnet purposes, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

FANCY SOAPS

Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes and perfumes, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

FINE TOILET BOTTLES,

Beautiful styles of Bohemian, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

FINE COLOGNE,

For sale in any quantity, either in bottles, suitable for the toilet, or otherwise, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS.

The genuine Lubin's as well as a variety of other's make, in new styles, and at all prices, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

EVERYTHING

In the line of Fancy and Toilet articles, that either Ladies or Gentlemen can desire, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

A handsome selection will be opened in due time for the approaching holidays, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Dec. 1, 1856.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!!

AT COST FOR CASH.

I AM now offering rare inducements to the Citizens of Franklin and surrounding counties in the way o

CHEAP SUMMER CLOTHING,

Having the largest and best selected Stock in town, and being desirous of closing them out, I will, on and after this date, sell all my SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING at Cost for Cash: Consisting of a large assortment of Coats, Vests and Pants of all grades and colors, also a large lot of Cloth Coats which I will sell cheap for cash.

Call soon if you want CHEAP SUMMER CLOTHS, at CHAS. B. GETZ'S.

Corner Main and St. Clair sts., Frankfort.

June 26, 1857—tf.

WILLIAM MORRIS. JOHN J. HAMPTON

MORRIS & HAMPTON

HAVE just opened, in the room formerly occupied by J. B. Lampton, on St. Clair street, next door to Pierson's Confectionery, a large and well selected assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

just imported from the East, and equalling if not surpassing in variety, elegance of staple and newness, any ever before offered in this market. These articles are all new, having been purchased only a few days since from the best manufacturers of Philadelphia and New York, and are warranted of the best workmanship and *a la mode* in pattern. The attention of purchasers is particularly invited to their unrivaled assortment of FANCY SHOES for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear, selected for summer use, and to their superb stock of HATS, of every shape and hue, from the *recherche* white silk ventilated head-piece, as light, aerial and poetic as a fairy's dream, to the woolen skull-cap, or a 20 cent straw hat. Their stock of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

is large and well selected. The public are invited to call and examine this stock of goods, and if they desire to purchase new and good articles, will no doubt find it their advantage.

Frankfort, March 22, 1854—tf.

WM. STROBRIDGE,

DEALER IN

VERMONT AND ITALIAN

MARBLE MONUMENTS

AND

GRAVE STONES,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

A large stock always on hand at the lowest prices.

June 8, 1857—3m.

CAPITAL HOTEL,

FRANKKORT, KY.

DAVID MERIWETHER, Proprietor.

HAVING taken this well known HOTEL the proprietor respectfully solicits the patronage of the traveling public, especially the custom of his old friends while proprietor of the Frankfort Hotel. He hopes from his long experience in the business of hotel-keeping, his well known reputation as a caterer to the tastes of his guests, a sincere desire to please and accommodate, and by close application to business to merit and receive the patronage of visitors to the Seat of Government.

Frankfort, May 15, 1857—tf.

*,*The Louisville Journal and Democrat publish one month daily and three months weekly, and the Observer and Reporter publish three months and send bills to D. MERIWETHER.

H. F. SMITH. R. F. HARRISON.

OWEN'S HOTEL.

CORNER FOURTH AND JEFFERSON,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

H. F. SMITH, Proprietor.

J. W. REYNOLDS, E. O'BANNON, } *Clerks.*

[April 15, 1857—tf.

MANSION HOUSE.

Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets

FRANKFORT, KY.

THE undersigned would notify his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the interest of J. T. Luckett in this old established and well known Hotel, and will continue to entertain the public in the best manner that the markets, &c., will allow. He has engaged the services of his son-in-law, Wm. K. Taylor, who is well known to a large portion of the traveling community, as a man of business, and who will have charge of the office. He asks the patronage of the public and will endeavor to deserve it.

May 23, 1855. BEN. LUCKETT.

FRANKFORT HOTEL,

Corner of Broadway and Ann Streets,

FRANKFORT, KY.

THE undersigned having taken this well known house (lately occupied by Mr. D. Meriwether) respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage, and by close attention to business, and keeping such a house as this heretofore has been, will endeavor to merit the confidence of the traveling community.

June 18, 1855—tf. J. B. WASSON.

LADIES! LADIES!!

I WILL, for two dollars, send to any lady or person printed or written directions that will enable them to acquire in one half hour the beautiful art of **Potchimania, Diaphania and Grecian Painting,** also the art of Transfering engravings on Tables, Stands, Boxes and Glass, four different arts, each worth double the money. Satisfaction given or money refunded. Address H. G. BANTA,

House and Sign Painter, Frankfort, Ky.

March 23, 1857—6m.

THE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE,

DIRECTED by a Board of Visitors appointed by the State, is under the superintendence of **Col. E. W. MORGAN,** a distinguished graduate of West Point, and a practical Engineer, aided by an able Faculty.

The course of study is that taught in the best Colleges, with the addition of a more extended course in Mathematics, Mechanics, Practical Engineering and Mining Geology; also in English Literature, Historical Readings, Book-keeping and Business Forms, and in Modern Languages.

The twenty-first semi-anual session opens on the second Monday in September, (14th Sep. 1857.) Charges $102 per half-yearly session, payable in advance.

The extension of the buildings will make room this session for additional students.

Address the Superintendent, at "Millitary Institute, Franklin county, Ky.," or the undersigned.

P. DUDLEY,
Augnst 12, 1857.—tf President of the Board.

*,*Yeoman, Louisville Jonrnal, Democrat and Courier publish and send bill to superintendent.

REV. S. WILBUR'S

SELECT ACADEMY,

FRANKFORT, KY.

THE NEXT SESSION of this School will begin Monday, September 7, 1857.

The course of study will be the same as heretofore. Only a limited number of pupils will be received.

Tuition invariably in advance.

No deduction made except for protracted illness.

REFERENCES.

The parents and guardians of those who have hitherto attended.

☞ For further particulars enquire of

Aug. 19, 1857—3m. S. WILBUR.

High School for Young Ladies,

FRANKFORT, KY.

THE NEXT SESSION of this School will commence on the Second Monday (14th,) in September. All the branches of useful and elegant learning are embodied in the course of instruction.

Miss MARY TODD HODGES, a young lady of fine attainments, having consented to assist the Principal, the school will be open to a larger number of pupils than formerly. It is very desirable that all the pupils should be present at the commencement of the session.

☞ Terms per session of 20 weeks $20.

☞ No deduction except for protracted illness.

Frankfort, Aug. 12, 1857—tf. JNO. R. HENDRICK.

GREENWOOD

FEMALE SEMINARY,

FRANKFORT, KY.,

Mrs. M. T. RUNYAN, Principal.
Miss LAURA M. KENDALL, Teacher of Music.

THE Eighteenth Session of this School will commence on *Monday, the 10th day of August,* 1857, in the *new and spacious School House,* just erected for the purpose, at Greenwood.

EXPENSES PER SESSION.

Board, including Fuel and Lights,	$60 00
Tuition in English studies,	20 00
French, Latin, Drawing, and Painting, each,	10 00
Music on Piano,	25 00
Use of Instrument for practice,	5 00
Washing,	5 00
Stationery,	25

Instructions in plain and ornamental needle work without charge.

No deduction for voluntary absence.

For further information address the Principal.

July 24, 1857—3m.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY,

Medical Department.

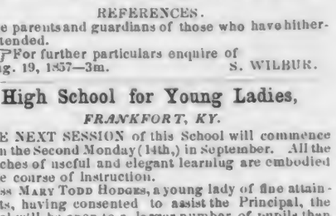
THE 41st Session will commence on the *First Monday in November,* 1857, and will continue four months, under the direction of the same Faculty as heretofore.

☞ Tickets to the full course $105. Matriculation and Library Fee $5. Graduation Fee $25. Demonstrator's Ticket $10. *All in advance.* Good Boarding, with fuel and lights, from $3 00 to $4 00 per week.

ROBERT PETER, M. D., *Dean, &c.*

Lexington, July 29, 1857—w&tw3m

COACH FACTORY.



HEMING & QUIN,

KEEP constantly on hand a fine assortment of Carriages—any kind of Carriage made to order and of the best material. We have purchased the sole right of

Everett's Patent Coupling,

for the counties of Franklin, Anderson, Lincoln and Garrard.

N. B. We would call the attention of purchasers to our Spring assortment of Carriages.

☞ All work made by us warranted for one year.

April 2, 1855—tf.

LOOK HERE!

$20,000 STOCK

OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND DRESDEN CHINA.

DINING, Tea, Breakfast, and Toilet Sets; Bohemian, French, Belgian, and American Glass Ware; Iron Stone, China, and Common Earthenware; Britania Ware, Lamps, Girandoles, Waiters and Trays.

IVORY & COMMON CUTLERY,

Double Silver-plated Castors, Forks, Spoons, Baskets, Waiters, Salts, Tea Sets, &c., &c., will be sold at

EASTERN COST PRICE,

As owners are willing to make change in business.

All the above mentioned goods are of the newest and latest Styles and Patterns, manufactured expressly for them.

By calling respectfully the attention of house-keepers and merchants, we are sure that we will give perfect satisfaction.

☞ Orders from the country punctually and correctly attended to.

A. JAEGER & CO.,

Nos. 119 and 121, fourth street, Mozart Hall, Louisville, Ky., and No. 239, Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 2, 1856—tf.

R. RUNYAN,

AT BAKER & RUNYAN'S old stand, has just received an addition to his present stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS, QUEENSWARE, &c.,

To which he invites the attention of the public, as he will sell as low as the lowest. Give him a call.

April 6, 1857—tf.

ANCIENT AND MODERN

LANGUAGES.

REV. DR. H. H. P. JUNIUS, late Rector of ST. PAUL COLLEGE, Minnesota, now a resident of Lexington, respectfully informs the citizens of Frankfort that he is prepared to give *private instructions* in the *Ancient and Modern Languages.*

In behalf of young ladies and gentlemen, SEPARATE CLASSES for *French, German* and *Italian,* will be found.

Address Dr. J., at the Commonwealth office.

Dr. Junius is a graduate of the University of Leiden, and brings very distinct and strong testimonials of his character as a gentleman and a scholar. We cordially recommended him to the confidence and patronage of the public.

L. W. GREEN,
J. D. MATTHEWS,
E. F. BERKLEY,
M. C. JOHNSON,
F. K. HUNT,
J. O. HARRISON,
H. B. HILL,
R. W. WOOLLEY,
C. S. MOREHEAD,
B. B. SAYRE,
JNO. N. NORTON.

June 29 1857 —tf

FISH—

6 bbls Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2 and 3;
8 half bbls. Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2 and 3;
8 quarter bbls do. Nos. 1, 2 and 3;
25 kits do. Nos. 1;
5 kits Tongues and Sounds;
25 boxes Smoked Heron;
25 cans Fresh Salmon; in store and for sale by

July 1,, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Fayette Circuit Court---August Term, 1857.

Hagan *vs.* Dudley.

OPINION OF JUDGE GOODLOE.

This action is brought by Hagan to recover damages of Dudley for denying him the privilege of voting, at the second election precinct, in the city of Lexington, at the late August election. The petition alleges, that the plaintiff is a free white male person above the age of twenty one years, and had, previous to his application to vote, continuously resided one year next preceding the election in the second election precinct, in the city of Lexington, and had on the 24th of July, 1857, been naturalized under the act of Congress, by the City Court of Lexington; all of which was proven to the satisfaction of the judges and the defendant—and that the Judges differed in opinion as to the plaintiff's right to vote, and that the duty devolved upon the defendant, as Sheriff to decide, and that the defendant, with the intent unlawfully to deprive the plaintiff of the exercise of his right to vote, willfully and knowingly prevented him from voting.

To this petition the defendant demurred—assigning for cause under the Code: 1st. The petition does not allege facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. 2nd. The City Court of Lexington had no power to hear applications and grant certificates of naturalization, and 3rd. That the residence of the plaintiff, since the grant of his certificate, was not sufficient to entitle him to vote.

These several grounds of demurrer will be considered in the order in which they are presented. Without considering the first cause of demurrer in that enlarged sense which would include the other two, the narrower view of it presents two questions: 1st. May a legal voter maintain a civil action against the officers of elections for refusing him the right to vote; and 2nd. As the defendant acted in a judicial capacity, are the allegations of the petition sufficient to charge him.

In considering the first of these questions, it is to be regretted that so little is to be found either in the reports or elementary works in the form of direct authority. The only authority I have been referred to, or been able to find, is the case of Ashby vs White, reported in 2nd Lord Raymond's Reports, page 938. When that case was before the King's Bench, three out of the four judges decided against the action, and, although it was afterwards reversed in the House of Lords by a large majority, the decision had only the sanction of four of the twelve Judges—and whilst, therefore, the case is to be regarded in England as authoritative, in favor of the action, it is entitled to but little respect in the American courts, and is certainly not authoritative I think, however, upon general principles, the action is maintainable In this country the right of the qualified freeman to vote, is a legal vested right. It is his legal franchise. Through it he has not only the right to have his voice in the selection of those who are to pass laws affecting his life, liberty, property, and reputation—but all those who administer and execute these laws. It pertains to his dignity as a freeman. Concede that this privilege is not a matter of property or profit, and it does not appear that he has sustained any pecuniary injury—neither is a man's reputation technically a matter of property or profit—yet he may maintain an action of slander, without alleging pecuniary injury. The violation of his right to his good name entitles him to a remedy. In the language of Chief Justice Holt, "It is a vain thing to imagine a right without a remedy; want of right and want of remedy are reciprocal. 2nd. In deciding upon the plaintiff's right to vote, the defendant acted in a judicial capacity. The statute devolves upon the sheriff the duty of deciding when the judges differ, and in making this decision he is acting as a judge of the election, and is entitled to all the protection which the law extends to other judicial officers, acting within the scope of their jurisdiction. But it is well settled that if a judge, in a case legally before him, decides wrong, with the corrupt intent to injure either of the litigating parties, he is liable to the action of the party aggrieved. The petition charges the defendant with willfully and knowingly deciding wrong, with the intent to deprive the plaintiff of his right to vote. Is it essential that he should have super-added the word "*corruptly?*" I think not. If the decision was given willfully and knowingly wrong, with the intent charged—it constitutes legal corruption. I am of opinion, therefore, that the first cause of demurrer, in the sense I have considered it, is insufficient to defeat the plaintiff's action.

The second cause of demurrer, involves a very grave question, the decision of which I would willingly avoid, if the case before me permitted it. It calls in question the uniform action of many of the State Courts for more than a half century, and involves the elective right of a large number of persons who have heretofore been considered legal voters, as also extensive rights of property. But still, if all this action has been without lawful authority, and all these supposed rights unfounded in law, I have no right to make the defendant the victim of it, and he has a right to demand my best judgment upon the legality of his conduct, irrespective of this usage, or how it may affect others. The question upon this cause of demurrer arises under a proper construction of written laws, and no length of usage or practice against the law can abrogate or modify it—but can at most only furnish persuasive evidence of what the law is, and inspire caution in reaching a contrary conclusion. A contrary doctrine would subvert the foundation of all law, and enable usage against law to repeal or abrogate it. Let us proceed, then, in the light of a fair exposition of the written laws, aided by authoritative judicial expositions, to examine this question.

The City Court of Lexington, created by the act incorporating that city, is constituted a Court of Record, with a seal and clerk, and is vested with a limited common law jurisdiction, in certain cases arising within the city limits. Its various subjects of jurisdiction are specifically enumerated in the charter, and embraces common law misdemeanors, penal statutes, and ordinances—the arrest and binding over of criminals for final trial in the Circuit Court, and the civil jurisdiction of a justice of the peace. It possesses under the State law no jurisdiction beyond what is enumerated in the charter, and it may be safely assumed, that the right to admit aliens to citizenship, is not one of its enumerated cases of jurisdiction, and if it possesses any power or authority in this respect, it derives it from the act of Congress, approved 12th April 1802, and not from any law of the State, either granting or allowing it.

Waiving the question, whether this City Court, with its limited local common law jurisdiction, is a Court of "Common Law jurisdiction" within the meaning of the act above referred to, of which I have serious doubts, the more important question arises, has Congress, under the Constitution, the power to confer this authority or jurisdiction upon the City Court of Lexington; and this involves the further enquiry as to the nature of the power exercised in naturalizing aliens under the act of Congress.

By recurring to the act of 1802, it will be perceived that the determination of the question, whether or not an alien shall become a citizen, is referred to a Court of Record, having a seal and clerk, and common law jurisdiction, and before such a Court the alien must appear and satisfy the Court, that he has two years previously, before a similar Court or its clerk, declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and shall further satisfy the Court by proofs, that he has resided five years in the United States, one year, preceding his application, in the State where he applies, that he has behaved as a person of good moral character, is attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same; and it is upon the Court's finding all these facts in favor of the applicant, that it is authorized to admit him to citizenship, by administering to him the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States. Here, then, is an application that is to be made to a Court in which witnesses are to be sworn, law and fact decided, constituting every element of a judicial case. And is it not clearly such? In the case of Gorham vs Luckett, 6 B. Monroe, Judge Marshall says, "Whenever a matter is referred to a Court, involving the finding of a fact or decision of a question of law, the power is judicial." Hence it has been held in this State, that the appointment of an administrator, removal of a jailor, or guardian, the exparte probate of a deed when required to be done in Court, are judicial and not ministerial or executive acts. But the authority of the Supreme Court of the United States upon this precise question, is clear and decisive. In the case of Spratt vs. Spratt, 4 Peters, the question directly arose upon the character of this process of naturalization. In that case the record of naturalization did not show that all the requisites of the statute had been complied with, except from general recitals in the certificate, and it was argued by Coxe, that the process of naturalization, was ministerial and not judicial, and being ministerial, in the absence of proof that every step was regular, the certificate was void, and did not constitute the holder a citizen. On the other hand it was argued by Jones & Key, that the process was judicial, and being such, every presumption should be indulged to support it, &c. Upon this question Ch. J. Marshall, in delivering the opinion of the Court, said, "The various acts upon the subject, submit the decision of the rights of aliens to admission as citizens to Courts of Record. They are to receive testimony, to compare it with the laws, and to judge on both law and fact. This judgment is entered on record as the judgment of the Court. It seems to us if it be in legal form, to close all inquiry, and like every other judgment, to be complete evidence of its own validity."

On such conclusive authority, I am not at liberty, therefore, to reach any other conclusion than, that the process of naturalization is judicial, and can only be entertained by Courts having jurisdiction to do so.

The question remains, is it competent for Congress, under the Constitution, to confer jurisdiction upon the State Courts. In the consideration of this question, it is to be assumed that the power of Congress, over the subject of naturalization is plenary and exclusive, and the States possess no authority, independent or concurrent, in relation to it; Chirac vs. Chirac, 2 Wheaton 295; 2 Story on the Constitution sec. 1102. Being a subject, then within the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, which has been regulated by a law of Congress, constituting them judicial cases, it might be well asked, if the judicial power of the United States over them was not alike exclusive. But I do not consider it necessary to discuss this question. If it be conceded that the State Courts may exercise a concurrence of jurisdiction, the conclusion must be the same. Congress may permit this concurrence of jurisdiction, but cannot confer it. The Government of the United States is one of limited powers, and can only exercise such as are plainly granted or are necessary to execute the granted powers. It has authority to vest its judicial power in United States Courts, and there is no grant of power to vest any portion of it in State Courts. Nor does it possess any such implied power. It has express authority to create Courts of its own, *ad libitum*, and it would be difficult to imagine a necessity in this respect, which it could not supply from its own plainly granted powers. But this question has been so directly and authoratively settled, both by the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, as to leave it no longer and open question. In the case of Houston vs. Moore, 5 Wheaton, 27, Justice Washington says, "There are many acts of Congress which permit jurisdiction over the offences, therein described, to be exercised by State magistrates and Courts, not, I presume, because such permission was considered to be necessary under the Constitution in order to vest a concurrent jurisdiction in those tribunals; but, because, without it, the jurisdiction was exclusively vested in the National Courts by the judiciary act, and consequently could not be otherwise exercised by the State Courts; for I hold it to be perfectly clear, that Congress cannot confer jurisdiction upon any Courts but such as exist under the Constitution and laws of the United States, although the State Courts may exercise jurisdiction on cases authorized by the laws of State, and not prohibited by the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Courts. See also Martin Lessee vs. Hunter, 1 Wheaton, 304; 1 Peters, 546.

In the case of Haney vs. Sharp, 1 Dana, Ky. Reports, 422, which was a proceeding in the State Court to enforce a penalty under an act of Congress, Ch. J. Robertson says, "The Courts of this State, deriving their jurisdiction, as they do, from the authority of the State, cannot take cognizance of a penal case arising under an act of Congress; unless some law of this Commonwealth had given the right to do so, and the general government had, by act of Congress, also consented. In such a case as this, no tribunal of the State has inherent or concurrent jurisdiction," &c. See also, United States vs. Lathrop, 17 Johnson, N. Y. Reports, Jackson vs. Row, Lieghs Va. Reports, Exparte Pool, ib. All of these cases proceeded upon the distinct ground, that in the absence of State law, Congress cannot confer jurisdiction upon the State Courts. It can only permit State Courts which are competent for the purpose, and have an inherent jurisdiction adequate to the case, to entertain suits in the given cases, and no respectable authority has been found to the contrary. But I am referred to the following expression, which, is to be found in the opinion of Judge Story, in the case of Prigg vs. Pennsylvania, 16 Peters, 622, "As to the authority, so conferred upon State Magistrates (by Fugitive Slave Law) whilst a difference of opinion has existed, and may still exist on the first point, none is entertained by this Court, that State magistrates may, if they choose, exercise that authority, unless prohibited by State Legislation." I see nothing new or conflicting in this. By referring to the opinion at length, it will be seen that the Court expressly recognized the jurisdiction of the State magistrates over the case under *State law*, and in this dictum no allusion was had to the question under consideration, but to the other and different one, whether Congress could compel a State magistrate to exercise his State jurisdiction, where it was necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the United States Constitution, or an act of Congress, and the only point decided was, that it was optionary with the State magistrates, even though they had jurisdiction, to do so. Such is not the doctrine in regard to the Federal Judiciary, in the execution of the laws of Congress, or of the State judiciary, in regard to State laws. Parties having a right to invoke their action, may demand it, and the Court has no right to decline it. Their duty is not optionary, but imperative. Nor is it to be infered from this dictum, that it was intended by the Court to sanction the doctrine, that the action of a State Court, although authorized by an act of Congress—yet for the want of State Legislation, without jurisdiction—possessed any validity whatever. Upon this subject, Judge Trimble, in the case of Elliott &c., vs. Piersol &c., 1 Peters, 340, says, "Where a court has jurisdiction, it has a right to decide every question which occurs in the cause, and whether its decision be correct or otherwise, its judgment until reversed, is regarded as binding in every other Court. But if it act without jurisdiction, its judgment and orders are regarded as nullities. They are not voidable, but simply void and form no bar to a recovery sought even prior to a reversal, in opposition to them. They constitute no justification, and all persons concerned in executing such judgments or sentences are considered in law as trespassers. This distinction runs through all the cases on the subject, and it proves that the jurisdiction of any Court exercising authority over the subject, may be inquired into, in any Court, when the proceedings of the former are relied on, and brought before the latter, by the party claiming the benefit of such proceedings."

Again, I am referred to the case of Campbell vs. Gordon, 6 Cranch and Starke vs. Chesapeake In. Co., 7 Cranch, and divers decisions in the State Courts of Virginia, New York, Maryland and South Carolina, as in conflict with the views here expressed. A very brief examination will show that these cases have no bearing upon the question. First, it is to be remarked, that in none of them is this question alluded to decided. Secondly, it did not arise in any of them. In the case of Campbell vs. Gordon the alien was naturalized in a District Court of Virginia, and in the case of Starke vs. the Chesapeake In. Co., the naturalization took place in a Court of Pennsylvania, and in the other cases the naturalization took place in the State Courts of the respective States in which they are reported. All these naturalizing Courts were Courts of *general common* law jurisdiction, and all of them had jurisdiction under a State statute passed before the adoption of the Federal Constitution. Now, although the laws of Congress superseded these several State statutes as to the mode of constituting aliens citizens they did not in *express* terms take away this antecedent jurisdiction of the State Courts—but in express terms authorized its exercise.

Now the question whether the State Courts can exercise an antecedent jurisdiction, concurrently with the United States Courts, upon those subjects over which Congress, under the Constitution, has the exclusive power of legislation, is very different from the one, whether Congress can confer jurisdiction, in the same class of cases, upon the State Courts which never had such antecedent jurisdiction and none subsequently conferred by State law. Respectable authority may be found in support of the former proposition, (such as Collett vs Collett, 2 Dallas and the cases I am considering,) whilst nothing beyond a loose and inconsiderate practice, has been referred to, or found in support of the latter proposition. And must I give such authoritative weight to this practice, as to mulct a citizen in damages for disregarding it as having the force of law, and that, too, in the face of the decisions of the Supreme Court of U. S., and Court of Appeals of Kentucky, before quoted? I think not.

In discussing the question whether it was competent for Congress under the constitution to confer jurisdiction upon the State Courts, I do not intend to be understood as deciding that it has in express terms done so by the act of 1802, or that the framers of that act in referring these applications to certain State Courts, intended any more than to waive the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States Courts and permit those State Courts which could rightfully do so to exercise a concurrent jurisdiction. And this latter is probably the correct construction. I have considered this question of constitutional power because the plaintiff's counsel relied upon it to sustain his title to citizenship, and also because in the absence of State law giving jurisdiction, it might be implied from the language of the act of 1802. A decision against the power negatives the implied jurisdiction of the City Court as effectually as if the jurisdiction was attempted to be given in express terms and disposes of the plaintiff's title to citizenships without settling the proper construction of the act of 1802 in this respect, and therefore also without determining whether it is or not constitutional.

And here I might properly terminate the case, but my respect for the able counsel who argued the case for the plaintiff, induces me to notice one other view, which he urged with great zeal and confidence and it is this—Congress had the power to establish a rule of naturalization and have done so and the plaintiff has complied with it. It is immaterial whether the act of naturalization is judicial or not, or whether or not the Court had jurisdiction to perform it;—it was the appointed mode, and Congress had the power to appoint any mode and when the applicant complied with the appointed mode he secured all the rights offered by the act. And, although the plaintiff's naturalization in the City Court of Lexington may not be valid as a judicial act for the want of jurisdiction, yet Congress had power to make it valid as an act of naturalization and having done so, citizenship is thereby conferred. It is a sufficient answer to this argument to say that the act of naturalization under the rule prescribed by Congress is judicial and not otherwise, and that the plaintiff must show title to citizenship through a judgment of a Court—Spratt vs. Spratt, 4 Peters, Starke vs. the Chesapeake Insurance Company, 7 Cranch—Towles case 5, Leighs vs. Reports. Now has this plaintiff any judgment of citizenship? Has he offered any evidence of compliance with the act except the certificate granted him by the City Court? And is the decision of a Court without jurisdiction that he has complied with the act a judgment in any proper sense of the term? Is its certificate evidence of anything? The only answer that can be given to these questions is a sufficient refutation of the argument.

The conclusion which I have reached upon the second cause of demurrer renders it unnecessary to decide the third cause and it will be omitted until a case shall arise requiring it. Wherefore for the reasons given I am of opinion that the plaintiff is not a citizen and therefore had no right to vote and the defendant has inflicted upon him no injury for which he can maintain this suit, and the second cause of demurrer to the plaintiffs petition is sustained.

JOHNSON & THOMAS, for Plaintiffs. ROBERTSON & PREWITT, for Defendant.

A SURVIVOR OF THE KANE EXPLORING EXPEDITION IN LIMBO.—Wm. C. Godfrey, who rendered himself somewhat conspicuous by his conduct during the last Kane Expedition, and by his recent publication of a book of his adventures, was before Alderman Eneu this afternoon in a new character. He was charged with being guilty of bigamy and larceny.

Three of the reputed wives of Godfrey were present during the hearing, and they laughed and chatted with their husband as though they were not much distressed at the awkward predicament in which he had placed them.

Ellen Godfrey, formerly Ellen Reed, testified that she was married to Godfrey on the 20th of June last, by the Rev. Mr. DeWolf; she was acquainted with the defendant about a year before she mraried him; she had no suspicion that he was a married man.

Wm. J. Fetters testified that the defendant was married to his sister on the 29th of March, 1851, by Alderman Dennis; he never lived much with her.

A certificate of marriage was shown and proven. A woman was then called up as a witness, but she denied being the wife of Godfrey. The latter, she stated, had always promised to marry her as soon as he could, but he had never done it.

Officer Young stated that this woman had told him that Godfrey was married to her by the Rev. Mr. Atwood, now of Baltimore. The officer also stated that the defendant had another wife in West Philadelphia.

The accused was then arraigned on the charge of larceny. It was in evidence that Samuel Berry who was somewhat intoxicated at the time, had been robbed of a watch at Durar's hotel, at the corner of Third and Dock streets, on Tuesday night.

Godfrey was in company with Berry about the time the robbery was committed.

Godfrey denied having had anything to do with the larceny of the watch.

The Alderman said there was sufficient evidence to hold him to bail on all the charges against him. The defendant was committed in default of bail to answer.

Godfrey must be a desperately gay deceiver.—Dr. Kane, in his book, intimates that Godfrey was after an Esquimaux wife when he left him in the Arctic regions.—*Philadelphia Bulletin Thursday.*

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 19.

The details of the loss of the Central America, published exclusively by the associated press this morning, cast a gloom over the community.

The difficulty between Walker and Colonel Kewen is entirely explained away in a letter from Walker.

☞ Gilbert Stuart, the celebrated portrait painter, once met a lady in the street, in Boston, who saluted him with:—"Ah, Mr. Stuart, I have just seen your minature, and kissed it because it was so much like you," "And did it kiss you in return?" Why, no. "Then," said Stuart, "it was not like me."

☞ "Joe, what makes your nose so red?"

"Friendship."

"Friendship! How do you make that out?"

"I've got a friend who is very fond of brandy, and he is too weak to take it strong; I've constituted myself his taster."

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

WEDNESDAY.....SEPT. 23, 1857.

JUDGE GOODLOE'S DECISION.—In another column we publish the decision of Judge Goodloe in the case of Hagan vs. Dudley. Our readers will remember that Dudley was the Sheriff at one of the polls in Lexington, and consequently had the casting vote in the event of any difference of opinion arising in the minds of the Judges as to the right of any person to vote. Hagan is an Irishman who had been naturalized by the City Court of Lexington, within sixty days immediately preceding the day of the election. When he offered to vote the Judges of the polls differed as to his being a legal voter, and the case being refered to Dudley as Sheriff, he rejected Hagan's vote on the grounds, first, that the City Court of Lexington had no right to naturalize foreigners; and, second, that Hagan had not resided in that precinct sixty days *after* naturalization. This case embraces the points which were at issue between M. C. Johnson, Esq., and Judge Robertson.

The points which Judge Goodloe decides are about as follows: That the act of naturalization is a judicial and not a ministerial act. And in support of this opinion he cites the decision of Judge Thomas A. Marshall, formerly Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, in the case of Gorham vs. Luckett, which reads as follows: "Whenever a matter is refered to a Court, involving the finding of a fact or decision of a question of law, the power is judicial." As in the act of naturalization the Court is compelled to examine witnesses, compare the testimony, it, of course, involves the finding of a fact, and is, therefore, according to the decision of the highest judicial authority in Kentucky, a judicial decision. But Judge Goodloe goes beyond the decision of our State Courts and appeals to the highest Court of the nation in support of this part of his decision. In the case of Spratt vs. Spratt the question directly arose before the Supreme Court of the United States upon the character of this process of naturalization, and it was decided by the Supreme Court that the act of naturalizing a foreigner was a judicial, and not a ministerial act. Judge Goodloe quotes from Chief Justice John Marshall on this case, as follows: "The various acts upon the subject submit the decision of the rights of aliens to admission as citizens to Courts of Record. They are to receive testimony, to compare it with the laws, and to judge on both law and fact. This judgment is entered on record as the judgment of the Court. It seems to us, if it be in legal form, to close all inquiry, and, like every other judgment, to be complete evidence of its own validity." With such authority before him, Judge Goodloe decides, first, that the process of naturalization is a judicial act.

Having maintained this position by his own cogent arguments and fortified it by quoting the opinions of some of the ablest jurists the country has ever produced, Judge Goodloe further decides that Congress cannot confer judicial power upon any other than the Courts created by Congress. If there is any statute in the State conferring concurrent jurisdiction upon the State Courts, Congress may permit the exercise of such jurisdiction, but Congress cannot confer such jurisdiction upon the State Courts. In Kentucky there is no statute conferring the right of naturalization upon the City Court of Lexington, nor was that Court created by Congress, and, therefore, it had no legal authority whatever to naturalize the man Hagan. Having arrived at this conclusion, Judge Goodloe dismissed the case—the grounds of the demurrer, as to the non sufficient residence of Hagan, after naturalization, not being properly before him or embraced in the case.

For ourselves we shall not at present attempt to pass an opinion as to the correctness of Judge Goodloe's judgment, further than that it is an exceedingly able document, clear and directly to the point, and it will be a difficult matter for those differing from him to produce arguments which will have a tendency to overthrow those advanced by him. The Democratic party will hardly be expected to agree with Judge Goodloe, for, his decision takes the right of suffrage from a large number of their political allies. The case is an important one, and will, we learn, be brought before the Court of Appeals. If the case is decided by this Court adverse to Hagan it can then be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States. This, we hope, will be the ultimate resort of the Democrats who are conducting the prosecution of Dudley, as it is highly important that the matter should be settled in such a manner as to leave it beyond all dispute or cavil. In the meantime, may we not hope that the Democratic press of the State will, instead of denouncing Judge Goodloe personally for having given what appears to them to be a partisan decision, attempt to show in what respect the decision is incorrect? It is a question of law and not of politics, and it should be argued by those engaging in its discussion as lawyers and not as pot-house politicians. The question is not whether it will be in favor of the American or the Democratic party, but it is one which involves the suffrage of many thousands of men who have heretofore voted. If the manner in which they have been naturalized is illegal, it is due to the native born citizen and to the legally naturalized foreigners that they should not be permitted to vote until they have complied with the requisitions of the Constitution of the United States. But, if they have been legally naturalized, the right of suffrage ought by all means to be secured to them. The question can be definitely settled by the Supreme Court of the United States alone, and Democratic editors cannot assist that tribunal in forming a correct judgment as to the merits of the case by hurling their malicious and splenetic denunciations at Judge Goodloe.

THE BANK OF KANAWHA.—The Charleston' Kanawha *Republican*, of September 16th, says: "Our gallant Bank of Kanawha has, we believe, completely weathered the storm—and has reached the port of safety It has promptly and fairly met all its liabilities. If its notes are not at par everywhere, all we have got to say, is, they ought to b^e.

☞ Mr. Ferguson, a wealthy citizen of Covington, has been arrested and held to bail in $3,000 for assisting in the escape of fugitive slaves. Two negroes were implicated with him.

PERSONAL.—James Russell Lowell, Esq., was married at Portland on Wednesday to Miss Frances Dunlap, neice of ex-Governor Dunlap, of Portland. The ceremony took place at St. John's Church.

THE GIRAFFE AND CIRCUS.—Our readers will see that on next Tuesday, they will have an opportunity to see a living *Giraffe*, which they may never have again, as this is said to be the only one in the United States. Other rare animals will also be exhibited. S. P. STICKNEY who is so well known as the best rider on 4 and 6 horses, who has ever appeared before the public, will also be here, and give an exhibition at the same time, in connection with the Menagerie. We take the following from the *Journal*, in relation to Stickney's performance in Louisville on Monday last:

THE CIRCUS.—Mr. Stickney, the Napoleon of equestrians and equestrian exhibitions, opened his pavilion last night to an immense audience. The riding of both males and females was splendid.—Mr. S. has a splendid stud of horses, and the laurels he has gained in former years in the ring still remain unfaded. The band of music is excellent. The clown is one of the best we have ever seen. Barring Shakspearean quotations, he fully equals Dan Rice.

A JOHN DEAN CASE IN BOSTON.—While the moral sense of the aristocratic circles of this community was shocked by the late elopement of John Dean, a coachman, with the young daughter of a wealthy New Yorker, it was little dreamt that in those very aristocratic circles here, Cupid, in the garb of Jehu, had fired one of his unerring darts and pierced the heart of one of the daughters of one of the first houses on the fashionable row of Boston. But it was even so. Yet whether the occurrences were cotemporaneous, and the shafts of the bewitching little God of the Bow, touched the heart of the New York daughter and the Boston daughter at the same time, it is not within our information to decide. Still it is a fact, that both young ladies became enamored of the family coachmen, and both pursued the same means to gratify their passions—that is, to elope; and, finding a convenient clergyman, got united, as a man and wife should be, in lawful wedlock. Like John Dean, the coachman of ——, Esq., eloped with the daughter of his friend, and relation by marriage, they got married—like the New York elopers. But it is not true, so far as we can learn, that the family of the Boston lady pursued her, called upon the Deputy Chief Ham, or officer Oliver, or officer Jellison, or officer Jones, or officer Marsh, or officer Eaton, or any other efficient officer of the Police, to bring back the runaway lady, at all hazards. The family simply said, "She has gone—she has thrown herself away on a miserable coachman—let her go—she is discarded, now and forever." And so the matter rests.—*Boston News Letter, Sept.* 12.

Had the young lady been kept at school for a year or two longer she would not have been near so likely to have made such a fool of herself.—She *finished her education* much too soon.

TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND HONDURAS.—A treaty of trade and navigation between Her Majesty and the Republic of Houduras, signed on the 27th of August, 1856, has just been printed. It is to endure seven years from the date of the ratification. The most important article is an additional one relative to the right of way by the interoceanic route, the Houduras Governmeut agreeing that the right of way over any such route, from sea to sea, shall be at all times open and free to the Government and subjects of Great Britain "for all lawful purposes," and that no tolls or dues shall be imposed upon the transit of property or on the public mails of Great Britain. The Republic also engages to establish free ports at the extremeties of the contemplated road. In return for these concessions, England recognizes the rights of sovereignty and property of Houduras in and over the line of the said road, and gurantees the entire neutrality of the same, with the proviso that her guarantee and protection may be withdrawn if the company managing the road adopt regulations contrary to the spirit and intention of this article of the treaty. [*London Times.*

EXTRAORDINARY DECISION—*In New Jersey a Tenant who sets fire to the House he Occupies does not Commit Arson.*—In the Gloucester courts a few days since, the case of the State vs. James A. Scott, for arson, was tried. The prosecutor stated that defendant had rented a frame building, purchased a stock of tools and materials, for which he had not paid, obtained insurance on them, and then set fire to the building. The counsel for prisoner moved to quash the indictment, insisting that the act was not an indictable offense under the laws of this State; he held that, by the common law of England, it was not felony for a man to burn his own property, and, as tenant, the property was his own, *pro tempore*. Mr. B. supported his position by quotations from numerous authorities. Judge Potts sustained the exception taken by the defendant, and stated that, in order to make the charge of burning a felony, under common law, it must be the property of another, that much discussion had arisen relative to the actual meaning of the term "another," and that the British Parliament, in view of the doubtful construction of the law, had enacted a special statute which was also the case in several States of our Union, but that there was no such law in this State; he also affirmed the right of ownership, as existing in the tenant for the term of his lease, and in reply to a suggestion that the lease was a verbal one, remarked that "a verbal lease is good enough in this State." The case was accordingly dismissed and the prisoner released.—*Newark (N. J.) Advertiser.*

☞ It appears that four more cargoes of negroes from Africa, numbering 1,783 likely hands, have been landed on the Cuban coast, within half a mile of the country seat of the Governor, General Concha. These negroes, who are obtained on the African coast at very little cost, are said to be worth in the aggregate $1,069,800. The enormous profits of the slave trade embolden the traders to run all risks. The combined British and American fleets on the African coast cannot stop the trade.

SENTENCED TO BE HUNG.—Wm. McAllister, the first settler and original owner of the land on which Albion, Orleans county, N. Y., stands, has been sentenced to be hung on the 23d of October, for firing the house of the county superintendent. McAllister is 78 years of age. He received his sentence with the most perfect indifference.

☞ The New York *Mirror* says that the investigation into the affairs of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, which has been going on for some time, shows a better state of things than was expected. It was stated that there are large credits which will be ample to pay off all the Company's indebtedness and leave something to the stockholders. The stock sold at the low figure of 8½.

SALE OF THE TRUST COMPANY BUILDING.—The well known Trust Company building, south-west corner of Third and Main streets, Cincinnat, has been sold at private sale to the Merchant's Bank of Cleveland, for $125,000. The Trust Company was indebted to the Merchants' Bank in a sum greater than that at which the building was valued. The balance of indebtedness has been liquidated by the transfer of other real estate, so that all legal proceedings commenced by the Cleveland Bank have been withdrawn.

☞ Dr. J. E. Manlove, a distinguished physician of Tennessee, says that "hog cholera," which is destroying so many swine throughout the West, is a disease of the lungs, and not cholera as generally supposed. He thinks its cause is evidently of atmospheric origin.

Later from Central America.

The following letter gives the latest news from Central America:

Special correspondence of the N. O. Picayune.

PANAMA, Sept. 3, 1857.

The English merchant brig Calder, from Punta Arenas, which port she left on the 9th of August, arrived in the bay of Panama on the 23d. By this arrival I am enabled to send you six days later advices from Costa Rica.

Nothing of very special interest has transpired in that Republic, except the issuing of the following proclamation by President Mora, in reference to Walker's contemplated invasion of Central America, and a decree granting to a scientific society of Paris the exclusive privilege of establishing a line of telegraph in Costa Rica.

Juan Rafael Mora, President of the Republic of Costa Rica,

CONSIDERING:

That in the United States recruiting is going on for the purpose of invading Central America again; that Wm. Walker being the promoter of the recruiting; and that he does it without a legal mission, without a flag and without justice, and only for the purpose of convulsing Central America and planting on its soil the slavery of man by man, which the religion and civilization of the age are opposed to, and which our laws expressly forbid, that for such acts he and those who accompany him place themselves in the position of pirates.

DECREES:

Art. 1. If in an unexpected manner, and by avoiding the vigilance of the authorities of the Union, any party of armed men present themselves, whether commanded by Wm. Walker or by any of his agents, and invade any port of Costa Rica, or of any of the allied States of Central America, with the intention of possessing themselves of all or any part of them, in the said act of landing on the shore they will be considered as pirates, and as such shall remain beyond the protection of the laws.

Art. 2. All those who have served in the ranks of Walker cannot return to the Republic for any purpose, without the previous permission of the government; and those who at present reside in the State shall leave it within thirty days, reckoning from the date of this decree; but those who exercise any honest profession, and conduct themselves properly, proving the same to the Chief of Police, can remain in the State, with the previous written permit which shall be given to them.

Art. 3. The present decree shall be made known to the governments of the other Central American States, in case they should think proper to adopt it. It shall also be made known to all the Spanish American governments, to the representatives of the Republic abroad, and to the diplomatic corps.

Given in the National Palace, in the office of the Secretary of War, in the city of San Jose, August 7, 1857. JUAN RAFAEL MORA.

RAFAEL G. ESCALANTE, Minister of War.

Important from Lima—Assassination of the British Minister—Insult to the United States Flag.—The Panama Star, of the 3d inst., publishes the following news from the South Pacific:

"PERU.—Dates from Callao are to August 12.

"The painful news of the assassination of S. E. Sullivan, Esq., the British Minister at Lima, is announced. He was killed by six Peruvians.

"The Vixen has gone to Paita in search of Admiral Bruce. It is supposed that he was murdered for the British interference in the matter of the Tumbes and Loa

"Mr. Sullivan was dining alone, when six men, masked, entered and fired three shots, one of which is fatal, having entered the groin and passed up into the lungs. After the deed was done one of them exclaimed, "I am now satisfied." and then they all disappeared. There is a desire on the part of the Peruvians to throw the whole matter as the result of an intrigue with a lady. Be that as it may, the Government feels alarmed as to what the result will be.

"The steamers Ucalya and Tumbes are going south to bring back General Castilla, and probably some troops.

"A Frenchman and a negro have been just arrested on suspicion of being accomplices of the assassination of Mr. Sullivan. There are not the slightest hopes of his recovering.

"On Saturday, the 8th of August, an armed boat was sent on board the American ship John Milton by order of the captain of the port, and forcibly took out three of the crew, and brought them on shore, and again on the same day, by the same authority, four others were taken from the Morning Glory, assigning no other reason than that of *might*. The commanders of these ships have laid their case before Mr. Clay, our Minister. He has demanded that the men be placed on board their ships again, and an apology for the insult to our flag."

Special Correspondence of the Picayune.

PANAMA, Sept. 3, 1857.

The great feature of interest in Panama during the last fortnight was the visit of Com. Paulding, of the Home Squadron, accompanied by a corps of scientific officers, the object of his visit being to explore the route from Aspinwall to Panama, along the line of the railroad, with a view of testing its practicability for a ship canal. The Commodore and his party left Aspinwall early on the morning of August 26th, in a special train of cars, and arrived at Panama late in the evening of the same day, having taken it leisurely, in order to make a thorough examination of the country through which they passed. Next morning, a party, detailed specially for the purpose by Com. Paulding, undertook the survey of the harbor of Panama. Among the party was Lieut. Garland, U. S. Navy, who accompanied Lieut. Strain's expedition to Darien.

The result of this expedition under Com. Paulding is satisfactory in the highest degree. Every officer connected with it, as I am credibly informed, is decidedly of the opinion that an interocean ic ship canal from Aspinwall to Panama is entirely practicable, the distance being shorter and fewer obstacles intervening than between any other points on the Isthmus.

This exploration having been made by order of our Government, may be regarded as no less important than significant, from which great results may be expected.

During Com. Paulding's stay here, he and his officers were complimented with a dinner, given by Col. Totten, chief engineer of the railroad, which was attended by several of our prominent citizens.

On the 7th, the party visited the Island of Toboga, and those nearer the town, upon which the works of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., are established, and in the evening sat down to a most elegant repast on board of the steamship Golden Age, prepared by her hospitable commander Captain J. T. Watkins. The little steamer Taboga conveyed the party to and from the town and islands, having been kindly furnished by Capt. McLane, the company's popular agent at this place.

Interesting from Siam.

WASHINGTON, Sep. 16.

Official advices are received from Commander Foote, of the sloop-of-war Portsmouth, dated on Menam River, Siam, June 16th. On arriving he proceeded, in the King's steamer, to Bangkok, with Consul Bradley, the bearer of the treaty concluded between the United States and Siam. During their stay they were presented to the two Kings of the country, and were received with marked consideration by all the members of the Court. The second King, by invitation, visited the Portsmouth, the first instance of a King of Siam going on board a foreign vessel.

The kings sent a present of lamp-oil, rice, sugar, bread, fish, and fruit to the ship, for which payment was positively declined. Commander Foote is of the opinion that the treaties between Siam, Great Britain, France, and the United States are rapidly developing the resources of that country. Several vessels were about leaving for the United States with the chief staple of the country.

Of the sixty millions of domestic specie exported during the year ending the 30th of June, thirty-one millions and nearly a third was bullion; and of the upwards of twelve millions and a half of specie imported little less than half was bullion. The above makes more specific the official table recently published.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

From Kansas.

LAWRENCE, Sept. 14, 1857.

The first business which occupied the convention was the election of a printer. The rival candidates for the honor of printing for the convention, and receiving pay in territorial scrip, were the editors of the National *Democrat*, published at Lecompton, and the Leavenworth *Journal*.—The *Democrat* is Walker's special organ, and the whole of the Governor's influence was used in advancing its claims. It was of no avail—Mr. Henderson of the *Journal*, was elected by a considerable majority.

Upon suggestion, a committee was appointed by the chair to form a list of business committees. The following is the order of their report: 1, executive; 2, judiciary; 3, legislative; 4, slavery; 5, bill of rights; 6, finance; 7, incorporation; 8, revenue; 9, election and right of suffrage; 10, education; 11, internal improvements; 12, State and county boundaries; 13, miscellaneous matters.

The question of adjournment was then agitated.

It was finally decided that the convention should reassemble at Lecompton on the third Monday in October next. After this had been decided, the convention adjourned.

The adjournment was a cut-and-dried-affair from the first. The *real* object of the adjournment may be briefly stated as follows: It is the intention of the convention to form an exceedingly violent pro-slavery constitution. They well know that if such a constitution as they propose to adopt be made public at present, the cause of national Democracy in some of the Northern States, where elections are soon to be held, will be very much damaged.

Lawrence is vacated. The siege is raised, and not a tent nor a drunken soldier remains to tell the tale. The six hundred dragoons who constituted Walker's force at this place, are, according to report, on the march for Utah. They are going there to assist Col Cummings, the newly appointed Governor, in enforcing the law.

FROM THE SLOOP-OF-WAR PLYMOUTH.—The Navy Department have dispatches from Commander Foote, in command of this ship, dated "Off Merian river, Siam," June 16th last. The Plymouth reached Siam from Singapore on the 2d of May last, six days from that port. Commander Foote, and all the officers to be spared for such an expedition, accompanied Mr. Consul Bradley, the bearer of the treaty, went in the King's steamer to Bongkok, where they found ample accommodations provided for them by the King's directions. Commander Foote was present at the first interview between Mr. Bradley and the Siam Commissioners, where the treaty was first discussed, relative particularly to our Senate's rejection of the fifth article.

During their stay at Bougkok, they, the officers, were presented to both Kings, and were treated with distinguished consideration.

The second King having manifested much interest in the ship, her armament, &c., was invited to go on board, which he did—his visit being the first Royal Siam visit to a ship of any foreign nation. He was accompanied by a suite of twenty princess and nobles, and spent the greater part of two days on board, going ashore at night. A royal salute was fired in his honor, the battery was exercised, and the ship maneuvered for his entertainment, &c. He sent presents of food and other necessary articles on board, for which payment was positively declined.

The treaties of Siam with the United States and Western European nations are doing much for the development of the commercial resources of the nation. Sugar and rice are the principal exports, and though the Siam machinery for the manufacture of the former is most imperfect, it is very abundant and cheap—$3 or $4 per hundred. Several vessels were then loading it for the United States. The export of rice to China is very great, and there were then in port there, six American vessels, beside many of other nations, loading it for Hong Kong. The Chinese are their agricultural ists, mechanics, and laborers.

Commander Foote attributes to the influence of the American missionaries the formation of most of the late treaties of Siam with Western nations, which, he thinks, are already enabling that country to progress so rapidly.—*Washington Star.*

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Bulletin.

MISSION ROOMS, NEW YORK,
September 16, 1857.

EDITORS BULLETIN: Your readers will, doubtless, learn with great pleasure, that we have received letters by the Persia, from Rev. Wm. Butler, superintendent of our mission in India, dated June 22d, which of course assures us of the safety of himself and family. He anticipates the restoration of order on the fall of Delhi, and judges this event will happen in two months from the time of the writing.

FEARFUL ENCOUNTER.—A large rattlesnake was caught in Virginia a few days since, and confined in a cage. A cat, which had forfeited her right to existence by sundry depredations among chickens, was sentenced to go in on a visit to his snakeship. Of course a fight took place, and it is described as terrific. When it ended both animals were dead.

COURT OF APPEALS.

MONDAY, Sep. 21.

The Court of Appeals met: Present WHEAT, Chief Justice, and STITES and DUVALL Judges:

ORDERS.

McCallister v Torian, judgment, Trigg;
Griffin v Seward, judgment, Pendleton;
Taylor v Wilson, judgment, Trigg;
Hays v McNary, judgment, Christian;
Catlett & Co. v Dillon, &c., judgment, Fulton; appeals dismissed.
Coleman v Dance, judgment, Pendleton;
Morris v Kleete, judgment, Pendleton;
Scott v Glenn, judgment, Boone;
Bush v Graves, judgment, Boone;
Woods v Harrison, judgment, Campbell;
Johnson v Digby, judgment, Campbell;
Clarkson v Hall, judgment, Kenton;
Covington v Austin, judgment, Kenton;
Rich v Foy, judgment, Kentou;
McKay v Shotwell, judgment, Kenton;
Greer v Butler, judgment, Kenton—were argued.

Judge SIMPSON attended to-day.

TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

CAUSES DECIDED.

McKay v Shotwell, Kenton; affirmed.
Rich v Foy, Keuton; affirmed.
Clarkson v Hall, Kenton; affirmed.
Scott v Glenn, Boone; affirmed.
Coleman v Dance, Pendleton; reversed.
Morris v Keete, Peudleton; reversed.

ORDERS.

Sanford v McArthur, Camphell;
Tucker v Same, Camphell;
Mercantile Ins. Co. v Phipps, Kenton;
Hortsman v Cov. & Lex. R. R., Kenton;
Suggett v Taylor, Carter;
Lewis C. C. v Carter C. C., Carter—were argued.

Commissioner's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the Franklin Circuit Court, 1, as Commissioner appointed by the Court, will expose to sale, at the Court House door, at Faankfort,

On Monday, October 5th, 1857,

The remaining portion of the unsold land of S. F. J. Trabue, lying about five miles from Frankfort, and bounded by the lands of Graham's Heirs, Washington Hancock, and R. C. Freeman, containing about ONE HUNDRED ACRES, with the stream Dry Run passing through one corner of it. Possession to be given the 1st day of March next.

TERMS OF SALE.—In equal installments of twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months from day of sale, bearing interest from date. Bond and approved security required from the purchaser having the force and effect of a replevin bond, and a lien retained upon the land for the payment of the purchase money.

JOHN RODMAN,
Sept 1, 1857—td, *Assignee of S. F. J. Trabue.*

KEENE & CO'S COLUMN.

W. H. KEENE. S. H. CRITTENDEN.

KEENE & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

CHOICE GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARS,

AND

ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE,

St. Clair and Wapping Streets,

FRANKFORT, KY.

All accounts due 1st of January, May, and September, interest charged after maturity.

AUGUST 1st, 1857.

JUST RECEIVED, IN STORE AND FOR SALE

Groceries.

N. O. Sugar;
Crushed Sugar;
Refined Sugar;
Loaf Sugar;
Preserving Sugar;
Eastern and St. Louis brands.

Coffee.

Old Government Java;
Prime Rio;
Mocha.

Molasses.

Plantation, (bbls and half do.)
Sugar House;
Golden Syrup;
Maple.

Soap and Candles.

German; Star,
Castile; Tallow;
Rosin; Sperm.

Fish.

Mackeral, (assorted numbers and packages.)
Potomoc Herring;
Smoked Herring;
Shad.

Liquors.

Pale Otard Brandy; Claret Wine;
Hennessey Brandy; Old Port Wine;
Jules Robbins Brandy; Sherry Wine;
Holland Gin; Madeira Wine;
Roederer & Schreider Champagne.
STANDARD AND SWEET.
Jamacia Rum; Irish Whisky;
Pure Apple Brandy, 8 years old;
Rye Whisky, (aged) Old Bourbon Whisky
Domestic Whisky, Brandy, Wine and Gin;
Tennent's Pale Ale; Boker's Bitters;
Younger's Pale Ale;
Abbott's Brown Stout.

Meats and Lard.

Plain and Canvassed Hams;
Dried Beef, (canvassed)
Clear and Ribbed Sides;
Buffalo and Beef Tongues;
Pork House and Country Shoulders;
Venison Hams.

Wooden Ware, &c.

Cedar Pails, Buckets; Painted Tubs and Buckets;
Tubs, Cans, Measures;
Clothes and Market Baskets; Cocoa Dippers.
Rice; Cloves;
Pepper; Cinnamon;
Crackers; Ginger;
Maccaroni; Spices; Green and Bl'k Teas;
Vermicelli.

Hardware.

Nails, (all sizes.) Pad Locks;
Shovels and Spades; Butts;
Axes, Hees; Screws;
Trace Chains; Tacks;
Hay and Manure Forks; Hatchets;
Preserving Kettles; Coffee Mills;
Briar Scythes; Butcher Knives;
Mowing Blades; Grain Scythes;

Tobacco and Cigars.

Holland's Buena Vista;
Turkish Smoking Tobacco;
Old Dud;
Spanish Smoking Tobacco;
El Dorado;
Scarfalatti;
Anderson's "Solace" Fine Cut;
Common;
Amulet
De Carbago Havana Cigars; La Rosa;
Club House; Norigo;
Rio Hondo; Half Spanish Cigars;
El Tulipan; Rio Sella.

Agricultural.

Corn Shellers; Cradles, Sneathes, &c.;
Sanford's Straw Cutters;
Little Giant Corn and Cob Crushers;
A fine supply of seeds in proper season.

Flour and Meal.

Superfine and extra Family Flour;
Corn Meal.

Paints, &c.

White Lead; Lard Oil;
Yellow Ochre; Linseed Oil
Whiting; Turpentine;
Venetian Red.

Sundries.

Spiced Oysters,
Cove Oysters,
Sardines,
Prunes,
Lemons,
Lemon Syrup,
Burrowes' and French Mustard,
Blacking and Blacking Brushes,
Clothes Pins,
Cotton Cordage,
Brooms, (Floor and Clothes.)
Vinegar, (Pure Cider.)
Indigo,
Wrapping Paper, (Brown and White.)
Coal Scuttles,
Demijohns, Bottles,
Brandy Peaches,
French Olives,
Currie Powder,
True Cayenne,
Fresh Peaches,
French Salmon,
Strawberries,
Fresh Pine Apple,
Pine Apple Cheese,
Dairy Salt,
Powder, Shot,
Caps, Wads,
Proof Vials,
Hemp and Jute Lines,
Maps, (Floor and Tea.)
Utica Lime,
Hulme's Cement,
Axe Helves,
Glass Preserving Jars,
Glass Milk Pans.

SAUCES. EXTRACTS.
Pacili, Peach,
Harvey, Almond,
Worcestershire, Celery,
Mushroom, Vanilla,
Walnut, Lemon,
Pepper, Orange Flower Water,
Tarragon Vinegar. Peach do. do.

PICKLES.
Piccolilly, Green Pickles,
Chow Chow, Oysters.

TABLE OIL.
Lucca and Plagnaiol; with a general assortment of articles in our line. [August 7, 1857.

30 BARRELS FRESH UTICA LIME, by steamer Dove, and for sale this day by
August 7. KEENE & CO.

WM. H. GRAY. JAS. M. TODD

GRAY & TODD,

CONFECTIONERS AND DEALERS IN

FINE GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,

Fine Teas, Spices, Fruits, Nuts,

English and American Sauces and Pickles, Havana Cigars, Foreign and American Sweet Meats, &c.

—ALSO—

PURE OLD WINES, BRANDIES, &c., &c.

OLD STAND, CORNER MAIN AND LEWIS STREETS,

FRANKFORT, KY.

WE are now receiving a complete and choice selection of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c., consisting in part of
10 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
20 bbls Eastern Crushed Sugar;
20 bbls Eastern Powdered Sugar;
10 bbls Eastern Granulated Sugar;
4 boxes Double Refined Loaf Sugar;
5 bbls small Loaf Sugar; just received and for sale by
July 1, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

MOLASSES—
15 bbls Plantation Molasses, prime article.
20 half bbls Plantation Molasses, prime article; just received and for sale by
July 1, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

COFFEE—
50 sacks Old Eastern Rio Coffee, No. 1 article,
40 pockets Java Coffee, very fine; in store and for sale by
July 1, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

CANDLES—
75 boxes Star Candles, assorted numbers;
20 boxes hard pressed Tallow Candles; in store and for sale by
July 1, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

SOAP—
25 boxes No. 1 Rosin Soap;
10 boxes German Soap;
10 boxes Variegated Hand Soap;
Fancy Soap perfumed of every style;
2 boxes Casteel Soap; in store and for sale by
July 1, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

CHEESE—
10 boxes New York Cheese, very fine;
20 boxes English Dairy in small boxes;
6 boxes Pine-Apple;
1 case Holland; in store and for sale by
July 1, 1827. GRAY & TODD.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, BY THE Bottle or Draft—We have in store a full assortment of fine
BRANDIES,
WINES,
AND GIN;
Also, 10 barrels Whisky 4 year old; 50 barrels 2 year old; in store and for sale by
July 1, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

FRUITS, &c.—
Oranges, Lemons
Pine-Apples, Figs,
Raisins, Cocoanuts,
Prunes, Almonds, Pecans,
And every variety of bottle and can Fruit put up fresh; and all other articles usually kept in a confectionery; in store and for sale by
July 1, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

LARD—
120 kegs No. 1 Leaf Lard; in store and for sale by
July 1, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

First in Market!

JUST RECEIVED 5 barrels NEW POTATOES, and for sale by
July 1, 1857. GRAY & TO D.

EASTERN SYRUP—
5 bbls Baltimore Syrup, No. 1 article.
2 bbls St. Louis Syrup, No. 1 article.
5 half bbls New York Syrup, No. 1 article.
10 ten gallon kegs Baltimore Syrup, No. 1 article; just received and for sale by
July 1, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

LIME AND CEMENT—
20 bbls Utica Lime; 10 bbls Cement.
Our stock of Groceries, Liquors, Segars, Tobacco and Fancy Goods is now full and complete, embracing a great many articles too numerous to mention.
July 1, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

GEO. A. ROBERTSON,

DEALER IN

CONFECTIONERIES & GROCERIES,

Corner St. Clair and Broadway Streets,

HAS always on hand the choicest articles in his line, which he will sell at the lowest market prices.

CANDIES—
Just received from New York twenty varieties of FRENCH PREMIUM CANDIES.
May 15, 1857. GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

BRANDIES—
A lot of the finest FRENCH BRANDIES at *twenty-five* per cent below the market rates.
May 15, 1857. GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

A PURE article of PEACH AND APPLE BRANDY, in store and for sale low by
May 15, 1857. GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

WHISKY—
OLD BOURBON WHISKY by the gallon or bottle, for sale by
May 15, 1857. GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

WINES—
The best quality of MADEIRA, SHERRY, PORT, ST. JULIAN, CHAMPAGNE, and MALAGA WINES, cheaper than at any other establishment in the city.
May 15, 1857. GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

AMERICAN AND ITALIAN

MARBLE WORKS,

WILLIAM CRAIK,

Opposite the Post-office, St. Clair Street,

FRANKFORT, KY,

HAVING purchased of KNIGHT & CLARK their entire stock of Marble Monuments, Tombs, &c., I will continue to finish to order **Monuments, Tablets, Tombs, Head-Stones, Cemetery Posts, Table Tops, Counters** and everything in the Marble line, at short notice an in the very best style. I have secured the services of one of the best of designers and carvers in Philadelphia, and I pledge myself to get up better work than has ever been finished in Frankfort, and as good as can be finished elsewhere.
Call and See.

Iron Railing, Verandahs, &c.

I have a great variety of designs at the shop, and will furnish the work at manufacturers price.
WILLIAM CRAIK.
Jan. 15, 1856. [Yeoman copy.]

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES

OF THE

CONVENTION,

CALLED TO MODIFY, AMEND OR RE-ADOPT

THE

CONSTITUTION OF KENTUCKY,

(OFFICIAL REPORT,)

Now published and for sale at the COMMONWEALTH OFFICE, at $5 per copy.
The work contains 1130 pages, and is bound in the best Law Binding.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL

TREES, VINES, SHRUBS, &C.,

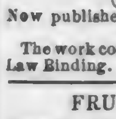
CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE

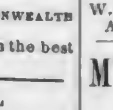
BY

Ed. D. Hobbs & J. W. Walker,

AT THE EVERGREEN NURSERIES

Twelve miles East of Louisville, Ky., immediately on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad.





NEATLY printed Catalogue of the Fruits, Ornaments, Trees, Vines, Shrubs, &c., at the above named Nursery, may be had by application to A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Ky.
☞ Orders may be addressed to HOBBS & WALKER, Williamson Post Office, Jefferson county, Ky., or to A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Ky.
Frankfort, Oct. 17, 1854.

12 CASES FRESH PEACHES AND 12 CASES PIN APPLE, in store and for sale by
April 1, 1857. W. A. GAINES.

WILLARD'S

PATENT PLANTER & SOWER.

THIS is an ingenious machine, for which letters patent were granted to Mr. HOZEA WILLARD in May last. It was exhibited during the last reason at several State Fairs, always commanding universal admiration. Large quantities are now being manufactured for use during the coming spring, and it is believed that a machine that accomplishes so great a saving of labor, must at once come into general use. It is especially adapted for the South, and our enterprising planters will find it worthy of their attention. The machine is of about the size of an ordinary cart. The following description is from a late number of the *United States Journal:*

"To the agriculturist this is, undoubtedly, the most valuable patent that has been issued for many years. It is intended for sowing broadcast, covering and harrowing at the same time, for sowing in drills and also for planting in hills, and will accomplish either object as well as could possibly be done by hand. The grain is placed in cylinders, which are made to revolve with the motion of the wheels of the cart. As the holders rotate the grain passes out through the screens to the ground. The seed are evenly distributed and the machine may be regulated to sow any given amount to the acre with perfect accuracy. The grain is covered by the revolving harrow, which receives its motion from the cart wheels. This harrow revolves with great rapidity in the opposite direction from its forward motion, thus harrowing up the ground instead of matting it down, and tearing to pieces any stubble, sods and manure, and leaving them behind instead of drawing them together in bunches as with the common harrow. The holders can easily be taken off, and the revolving harrow used for mellowing and preparing the ground, which can be accomplished with it much more rapidly and efficiently than with a harrow constructed on any other plan.

"For sowing in drills the harrow is taken of and the guides, as seen in the engraving on the inclined board, are changed so as to make the seeds drop into the drills prepared by furrowers, attached just ahead of the board. A coverer for each furrow is attached just behind, constructed so as to hoe the light dirt on to the furrow, and compressing it upon the seeds.

"The arrangement is the same for planting in hills, excepting that the guides are changed so as to drop the seeds into hills. It can be regulated to drop any number of grains in each hill, to make the hills any distance apart, and to cover to any depth that may be required. The attachment for planting and covering is very simple, and so ingeniously arranged as to prevent the lumps and stones from being thrown upon the grain, while it compresses the dirt upon the seeds much better than could be done with either hoe or roller.

"Another very valuable feature about this machine is an attachment for preparing cotton seed, consisting of an extra cylinder in which the seed is placed, made to revolve by the motion of the wheels in the same manner as the other. By this arrangement the seed is prepared at the same time it is being dropped from the other cylinder, and can be planted with this machine without rubbing or any other previous preparation, as well as other kinds of grain.

"The whole machine is extremely simple in its construction, is no more liable to get out of order, and is as easily worked as any ordinary agricultural implement. Although entirely new, it is no doubtful experiment, as it has been thoroughly tried for all purposes, and its practical operation exhibited during the last season at various State Fairs, commanding in all cases the universal admiration of the whole agricultural community."

The machines are now being manufactured and sold by J. M. EMERSON & Co., No. 1 Spruce Street, New York, at the following

PRICES WITH RIGHT TO USE IN COUNTY:

Machine complete,	$100 00
Machine complete without the extra attachments for preparing cotton seed,	80 00
Machine for sowing broadcast, and harrowing only,	70 00

☞ Persons who may be desirous of procuring one of these invaluable Machines can be accommodated by calling upon A. G. HODGES, the proprietor of the Frankfort Commonwealth, who will exhibit a representation of the same, so that Farmers can form their own opinions of its practical utility.
March 11, 1857—tf.

Office City Council,

FRANKFORT, August 18, 1857.

ORDERED, That the property holders on the West side of St. Clair street, North of the Public Square, from the end of Dr. J. M. Mills' sidewalk to the corner of Mero street, be and they are hereby required to grade, pave and curb the sidewalk in front of their respective properties, under the direction of the street committee; and that they pe required to have the same done on or before the first day of November next.
By order of the Board:
G. W. GWIN, *Mayor.*
Attest: J. W. BATCHELOR, *City Clerk.*
Aug. 25, 1857—w2m.

Farm and Negroes for Sale.

I WISH to sell my farm in Franklin county, on the waters of main Elkhorn, about 1½ miles from its mouth, containing 100 acres; about half of it bottom land and the balance hill land well timbered. The bottom land is in a high state of cultivation. There are on the land a good hewed Log House containing four rooms, and all necessary out buildings, and an abundant supply of water for all purposes.
Also, two negro women, good cooks and washers—women between 35 and 40 years old.
Dec. 8, 1856—tf. BEN. F. GRAHAM.

CHILD'S

PATENT GRAIN SEPARATOR

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the Millers and Farmers of Kentucky to witness an operation of

CHILD'S PATENT GRAIN SEPARATOR,

Now on exhibition at the Frankfort Hotel. By its combined action of Blast, Screen, and Suction, it effectually cleanses wheat from smut, (without bursting the ball,) cheat, cockle, chaff, dirt, &c., and thus rendering the wheat clean and pure. Orders are solicited for both Mill and Farm Machines.
Jan 12 tf W. B. SMITH.

SAMUEL'S

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

HENRY SAMUEL, BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER, is happy to inform his friends and the public that he is again established in comfortable and commodious rooms, and ready to attend to all who may give him a call. His new establishment is in the building of Col. Hodges, on St. Clair street. He solicits public patronage, and hopes hath is old friends and customers especially, who patronized him before the late fire, will now find their way back to his shop.
March 12, 1855—by.

NEW YO K

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, at Frankfort for the New York Life Insurance Company, on Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1856, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"The undersigned, President and Directors of the Company, have examined the report and exhibits of the New York Life Insurance Company for the last year, embracing a full statement of its affairs, assets, &c. to the 1st of January, 1856, and being satisfied with the perfect sound condition of the Company, cordially recommend it to the encouragement and support of the whole community.

"It commenced its operations twelve years ago, with $50,000, which has accumulated to $1,059,008 65, principally invested in state stocks, and in bonds and mortgages, believed to be undoubtedly good.

"We know of no mode of investing money more profitably. The profits are mutual for the insured, and have averaged not less than thirty per cent. annually on the premium paid."

C. S. MOREHEAD, *President.*
R. C. WINTERSMITH,
EMD. H. TAYLOR,
THOS. S. PAGE,
A. G. HODGES,
CHARLES G. PHYTHIAN. *Directors.*

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

Amount of assets 1st January, 1855,		$902,062 70
Amount of receipts for premiums, interest, &c., to 1st January, 1856,	$378,186 14	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid losses by death, interest on dividends, and all other expenses	221,240 19	
		156,945 95
Accumulated und to 1st January, 1856,		$1,059,008 65

It will be seen by the above statement that this Company is in a flourishing condition. Those desiring information in regard to insurance, will make application to the undersigned.
H. WINGATE, Agent.
Frankfort Branch Bank.
W. C. SNEED, *Medical Examiner.*
Aug. 14, 1857.

MOLASSES—
5 bbls Sugar House;
5 half bbls. Sugar House;
5 half bbls. Plantation;
2 bbls. Golden Syrup;
4 half bbls. Golden Syrup, just received and for sale by
April 1, 1857. W. A. GAINES

Notice.

I HEREBY forwarn all persons not to come upon my premises for the purpose of shooting, hunting or committing depredation in any way, as I intend to prosecute all who trespass upon my land in any manger whatever.
Sept. 1, 1857—3w. DAVID MITCHELL.

100 BBLS. KANAWHA SALT, for sale by
April 1, 1857. W. A. GAINES.

BACON, BEEF AND TONGUES—
We keep always a full supply of A. W. Macklin & Son's Bacon; also Dried Beef and Beef Tongues.
July 1, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

GIN—If you want excellent GIN call at
May 15, 1857. GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.

6 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR, just received and for sale by
April 1, 1857. W. A. GAINES.

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM

RAILROAD.

Short Line Route to the North & West.

Through to Chicago in 15 hours,
Through to St. Louis in 14 hours.
Through to Cairo in 20 hours.

Connections made with all Western Roads for any part of
ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, MISSOURI, KANSAS, &c., &c.

Fare as Low as by any other Railroad or Steam Boat Route.

Freight destined for places in any of the above States forwarded with despatch and at low rates. Mark care E. O. NORTON, Louisville.
☞ For through tickets and rates of freight apply at "SHORT LINE" Railroad office 555, Main street, Louisville, Ky.
Aug. 31, 1857—tf. E. O. NORTON, Agent.

Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington

RAILROAD.

TRANSPORTATION OF STOCK TO AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

THE LOUISVILLE, FRANKFORT, AND LEXINGTON Railroad will transport stock and articles for exhibition at the Fairs and the Mechanic Institute, to be held in Lexington, Eminence, and Louisville during the ensuing fall, upon the following conditions:

The regular fare will be required to be paid upon going to either one of the Exhibitions according to the established rules of the Company. The Freight Agent in Louisville, upon presentation, within one week after the close of the exhibition at Louisville, of the certificate of exhibition, will refund the money so paid and give a free permit for the return of such articles and stock as were exhibited at Louisville.

The Agents at Lexington and Eminence will refund upon same terms such articles and stock as were shown at those places.

Those persons desiring to send stock to the United States Fair, commencing on Monday, August 31, at Louisville, should not wait until a day or two before the Fair, as the Roads may be too much pressed to accommodate them, and should give timely notice of the cars required.
August 12—td. SAM'L GILL, Superintendent.

LOUISVILLE & FRANKFORT

AND LEXINGTON AND FRANKFORT

RAILROADS.

Summer Arrangement for 1857.

THREE DAILY PASSENGER TRAINS—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

ON and after Monday, May 11th, 1857, Trains will run as follows:

FIRST TRAIN—leaves Louisville at 6 o'clock. a. m., stopping fifteen minutes for breakfast at Lagrange, and at all regular stations and arrives at Lexington at 11:05 a. m., connect at Eminence with stages for Newcastle; Frankfort with stages for Lawrenceburg, Salvisa, Hardinsville, Danville, and Versailles; Payne's with stages for Georgetown; and at Lexington with Covington and Lexington Railroad, for Paris, Falmouth, Covington and Maysville, and with stages for Winchester, Mt. Sterling, Owingsville, Richmond, Irwin, Nicholasville, Danville, Lancaster, Crab Orchard, Stanford, London, Barboursville, and all points South. Returning, this train leaves Lexington at 2 p. m., stopping at all regular stations, and arrives at Louisville at 6:50 o'clock, p. m., connecting by stage at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Eminence for Newcastle and Shelbyville, and at Louisville with Jeffersonville and New Albany and Salem Railroads for St. Louis, Cairo, and all points North, West and South.

SECOND TRAIN—leaves Louisville at 2:45 o'clock, p. m., stopping at Hobb's and Smith's Stations, Lagrange, and all stations east of Lagrange, and arrives at Lexington at 7:30 o'clock, p. m.; connecting at Eminence by stage for Shelbyville and Newcastle. Returning, this train leaves Lexington at 5 o'clock, a. m., stopping twenty minutes for breakfast at Frankfort, and at all stations east of Lagrange and at Smith's and Hobb's Stations only, west of Lagrange, arriving at Louisville at 10 o'clock, a. m.; in close connection by Jeffersonville and New Albany and Salem Railroads with Indianapolis, Terre Haute. Vincennes, Evansville, Chicago, St. Louis, Jefferson City, Keokuk, Burlington, Rock Island, Galena, Dubuque, and all the principal towns West and South.

THIRD TRAIN—ACCOMMODATION—Leaves Louisville at 5:15 o'clock, p. m., stopping at all stations, and arriving at Lagrange at 6:50 o'clock, p. m. Returning leaves Lagrange at 6:20 o'clock, a. m., stopping at all stations, and arrives at Louisville at 8 o'clock, a. m.

Freight trains leave Louisville and Lexington every morning, daily, Sundays excepted.

Fare is about 4 cents per mile, and a discount of nearly 25 per cent. is allowed for tickets.

☞ For any further information, please call at the Depot, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets, Louisville.
SAMUEL GILL.
May 11, 1857. Supt. L. & F. and L. & F. R. R.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

OFFICE AT GWIN & OWEN'S HARDWARE STORE.

G. W. OWEN, Agent.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, —— - County, SS.

A Statement respecting the affairs of the Adams Express company, made pursuant to an act of the Legislature of Kentucky, entitled, "*An act concerning Express Companies,*" and numbered 751, declaring said companies to be common carriers, and providing for the safety of articles entrusted to their care.

"The business of said company is conducted by nine Managers, whose full names and proper places of residence are as follows, viz:
WM. B. DINSMORE, New York, N. Y.
EDWARDS S. SANFORD, Philadelphia, Pa.
SAMUEL M. SHOEMAKER, Baltimore, Md.
GEORGE W. CASS, Pittsburg, Pa.
JAMES M. THOMPSON, Springfield, Mass.
CLAPP SPOONER, Bridgeport, Conn.
JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON, New York, N. Y.
JOHN BINGHAM, Philadelphia, Pa.
RUFUS B. KINSLEY, Newport, R. I.

"The persons interested as *cestui que trust* are the stockholders of said Company, who change from day to day, and of whom it is impossible to make an accurate statement, owing to the frequency of such changes.

"The amount of Capital employed in the business of said Company, in the State of Kentucky is, as nearly as the sum can be ascertained, ten thousand dollars.

"And we, the subscribers, the managers above named, do hereby agree that legal process served upon any authorized agent of said Company, in said county, shall be deemed and taken as good service upon said Company and ourselves. In Witness whereof, we have hereto subscribed our hands this 11th day of April, A. D. 1856.

WM. B. DINSMORE, [L. S.] RUFUS B KINSLEY, [L. S.]
E. S. SANFORD, " JAS. M. THOMPSON, "
S. M. SHOEMAKER, " CLAPP SPOONER, "
GEO. W. CASS, " JOHN BINGHAM, "
J. LIVINGSTON, "

"*State of Pennsylvania:*

"Be it remembered, that on the eleventh day of April, 1856, before me came George W. Cass, President of the Adams Express Company, and made oath that the foregoing statement, signed by him, is true according to the best of his knowledge and belief.
"G. W. CASS, *Pres't.*

{L. S.} "CITY OF PITTSBURG, *County of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania:*

Be it remembered, that on the eleventh day of April, A. D. 1856, before me, Ch. McClure Hays, a commissioner in the State of Pennsylvania for the State of Kentucky, duly authorized and commissioned by the Governor of Kentucky, and under the laws thereof, as such to take acknowledgments of deeds, &c., to be used or recorded thereon, personally came George W. Cass, who being duly sworn according to law, says that the foregoing statement within is true to the best of his knowledge and belief, and as such sworn and subscribed before me.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year aforesaid.
CH. McCLURE HAYS,
Com. for Kentucky in Pennsylvania."

STATE OF KENTUCKY, SS.

I, Alexander H. Rennick, clerk of the Franklin County Court in the State aforesaid, do testify that the forgoing is a true and complete copy taken from the original, this day filed in my office, and that G. W. Owan is the agent of said company.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my name as clerk, this 16th day April, 1856.
A. H. RENNICK. C. F. C. C.
April 18, 1856—tf.

Harlan C. H., Ky.,

AUGUST 3d, 1857.

THERE has been committed to the jail of Harlan county a runaway negro, who having remained in said jail the full period prescribed by law, in cases where the owner does not come forward and claim his property, it has therefore been ordered by the County Court of said county that said negro be sold at public outcry to the highest bidder at the Court House door in the town of Mt. Pleasant on the 1st Monday in October next, said negro to be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

DESCRIPTION.---Said runaway is a dark mulatto man about thirty years old; 6 feet 3 inches high, rather slenderly built and weighs about 180 pounds, and most of his upper front teeth are out.
ALEY LEDFORD, Sr., Deputy Sheriff for J. LEWIS, Sheriff Harlan County.
Aug. 10, 1857—td.

BY STATE AUTHORITY.

CHOICE FIRST CLASS INSURANCE

—BY THE—

ÆTNA

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Incorporated 1819.---Charter Perpetual.

FIRE and INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE,

Calls the attention of its friends, patrons, and the public generally, to the following facts:

OF ITS HAVING

A CASH CAPITAL OF $500,000!

WITH ASSETS AMOUNTING TO

1,307,903 42!

Has Transacted Business successfully 38 Years, and CONTINUES TO PROGRESS IN HEALTH, WEALTH AND VITALITY.

Paid an Aggregate Loss of over **$10,000,000.**

Is organized on a National basis, with local agencies in all principal places, under a Mercantile system; founded on a Cash Standard, with an enviable reputation alike the same on the banks of the Hudson, or the Mississippi, the Gulf of Mexico, or the Northern Lakes; presenting a powerful organization as a conservator of public good and Bond of integrity; equal to all emergencies it undertakes, worthy the

STABILITY AND DIGNITY

—OF AN—

Eminent American Corporation,

ON MERIT ALONE

FOUNDING ITS CLAIMS

TO PATRONAGE AND FAVOR

Affording superior facilities and security in matters of Insurance—Commercial, Mechanical, Mercantile or rural, while ranking for importance and public service

—THE FIRST OF—

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES

OF AMERICA.

INSURES AT

Rates and Rules as Liberal as the Risks assumed permit for Solvency and fair Profit.

Especial attention given to the Insurance of Dwellings and Contents, for a period of from one to five years.

LOSSES EQUITABLY ADJUSTED

—AND—

PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED WITHOUT DELAY BY
H. WINGATE, Agent,
June 5, 1857—3m. Frankfort, Ky.

STATEMENT

OF THE

New York Life Insurance Company,

Up to the 1st day of July, 1857, made in conformity with the requirement of the law of Kentucky.

ASSETS:

Cash on hand,	$25,172 50
320 Shares Delaware and Hudson Canal stock, par $32,400,	34,652 50
Albany City Water Bonds, par $50,000,	52,500 00
Watertown and Rome Railroad Bonds, par $24,000,	22,800 00
Hudson River Railroad Bonds, par $5,500,	6,430 98
New York Central Railroad Bonds, par $6,000,	5,573 74
180 Shares Merchant Bank Stock, par $9,000,	10,263 75
100 Shares Bank of Commerce Stock, par $10,000,	10,662 50
75 Shares Bank of the Republic Stock, par $1,500,	1,800 00
50 Shares American Exchange Bank Stock, par $5,000,	5,593 50
90 Shares Metropolitan Bank Stock, par $9,000,	9,906 79
50 Shares Park Bank Stock, par $5,000,	5,256 25
Loans on stocks,	40,927 57
Bonds and mortgages first lien,	484,225 00
Premium notes on Life Policies, bearing interest,	490,277 42
Interest accrued up to July 1st, 1857,	24,023 63
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums due subsequent to 1st July, 1857,	12,979 95
Premiums on policies in hands of Agents,	17,167 97
	$1,260,214 05

LIABILITIES.

Losses due and unpaid—none.	
Losses adjusted and not due,	$25,600 00
Losses unadjusted and in suspense awaiting further proof,	8,000 00
Losses resisted—believed to be fraudulent or unjust,	11,000 00
Accumulated dividend interest,	34,344 30
Taxes in litigation about	6,000 00
	$84,944 30

STATE OF NEW YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } SS.

Morris Franklin, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, being duly affirmed, doth declare and say, that to the best of his knowledge, information and belief, the above statement is correct and true; that all the investments therein referred to were made in good faith, and not for any temporary expediency; that the assets of the said company were, at the date of the said statement $1,260,214 05, as therein set forth, and invested as therein stated.

Affirmed this 22d day of July, 1857, before me.
E. A. STANSBURY, *Com. Deeds.*
MORRIS FRANKLIN, *President.*

A true copy from the original on file in this office.
Auditor's Office, Ky., July 1, 1857.
THO. S. PAGE *Auditor.*

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, KY., July 1, 1857.}

This is to certify that HENRY WINGATE, as Agent of the New York Life Insurance Company, of New York, at [Frankfort] Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled, "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Henry Wingate, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof.—But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand, the day and year above written.
THO. S. PAGE, *Auditor.*
H. WINGATE, Agent,
August 5, 1857—w2w. Frankfort, Ky.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NEW YORK,

OFFICE No. 4, WALL STREET.

CASH CAPITAL,	$500,000 00
AM'T OF ASSETS June 30, '55,	747,972 44
AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES,	53,677 68

This Company continues to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Ships in Port and their cargoes, Household Furniture and personal property generally, against loss or Damage by Fire, on favorable terms.

Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

H. WINGATE, Agent,
Aug. 14, 1857. *Frankfort, Ky.*

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS it has been made known to me that the amount of Stock required by the Act of Incorporation has been paid in to the Deposit Bank of Cynthiana;

Now, therefore, I, C. S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby declare said Bank authorized to commence business as a Banking Institution, according to the terms of its Charter.

{L. S.} *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,* I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, this 26th day of May, A. D., 1857, and in the 65th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.
MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

5,000 LBS. HAMS, SIDES AND SHOULDERS, in store and for sale by
April 1, 1857. W. A. GAINES.

One Dollar a Year. Circulation, over 100,000 Copies Weekly.

25 WITNESSES;

OR, THE

FORGER CONVICTED.

JOHN S. DYE IS THE AUTHOR,

Who has had 10 years experience as a Banker and Publisher, and Author of

A series of Lectures at the Broadway Tabernacle,

When, for 10 successive nights, over

☞ 50,000 People ☜

Greeted him with Rounds of Applause, while he exhibited the manner in which Counterfeiters execute their Frauds, and the Surest and Shortest Means of Detecting them!

The Bank Note Engravers all say that he is the greatest Judge of Paper Money living:

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ORIENTAL LIFE.

Describing the Most Perplexing Positions in which the Ladies and Gentlemen of that Country have been so often found. These Stories will continue throughout the whole year, and will prove the Most Entertaining ever offered to the Public.

☞ Furnished Weekly to Subscribers only, at $1 a year. All letters must be addressed to

JOHN S. DYE, Broker,

Publisher and Proprietor, 70 Wall Street New York.
May 12th, 1857—wly.

BROADWAY GOLD PEN

MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

335 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

ARE now selling their splendid Gold Pens, Pencils and Pen Cases at the Lowest Retail Prices, and each purchaser Draws a

PREMIUM--PREMIUM--PREMIUM

of from 50 cents to **$1000!**

As soon as a Pen or Pencil is purchased, the Premium is delivered immediately.

LIST OF PENS AND THE RETAIL PRICES:

Gold Pens	$1 25	and 1 Gift
" Engrossing size	2 50	" 2 Gifts
" Silver Ex. Holders	2 50	" 2 do
" Silver Dbl. Ex. Holders	3 75	" 3 do
" Silver Mammoth Holders	5 00	" 4 do
" Silver Leviathan Holders	6 25	" 5 do
Fountain Pen Gold Desk Holder	3 75	" 3 do
Mammoth Gold Pen Desk Holder and Box	6 25	" 5 do
Leviathan Gold Pen, Gold Desk Holder and Box	6 25	" 5 do
Gothic Silver Case and Gold Pen	3 75	" 3 do
Mammoth Gothic Silver Case and Gold Pen	6 25	" 5 do
Gold Tooth Pick	2 50	" 2 do
Gold Tooth Pick and Ear Pick	3 75	" 3 do
Gold Watch Key, Tooth Pick and Pencil	3 75	" 3 do
Ladies' Gold Pencils	2 50	" 2 do
" " "	3 75	" 3 do
" " "	5 00	" 4 do
" " " and Pen	6 25	" 5 do
Gents' Gold Cases and Pen	10 00	" 8 do
" " " " Mam. size	12 50	" 10 do

We warrant all our Gold Pens to be *Diamond Pointed,* and not surpassed by any establishment in the states, and besides giving you a Pen or Pencil well worth your money, we also present you with

Gifts worth from 50 cents to $1,000 in

Gold Watches, Gold Guard and Vest Chains,

Gold Lockets, Diamond Pins, Cameo Setts, Gold Studs, Rings, Breast Pins, Silver Fruit and Cake Baskets Silver Goblets, &c.

Agents—Agents—Agents.

NOW IS THE TIME and HERE IS THE CHANCE to make

$1,000—$2,000—$3,000—$5,000

per year, in the sale of Gold Pens, Jewelry, &c. We offer a Liberal Commission to Local and Traveling Agents, and give them Credit on One Half till sold. A light and agreeable business, and above all, a good paying business. Agents wanted in all parts of the country. A Catalogue containing a List of Goods with full Explanations of terms to Agents will be sent on application, free. All orders will be promptly attended to, and those sending us money by mail will receive such goods as they order by the return mail or express, *with the Gifts* enclosed in the package.

Address all orders to MERRICK, BENTON & DEAN, 335 Broadway, New York.

N. B.—Gold Pens re-pointed in a superior manner. Enclose the Pen, and Thirty-nine Cents in P. O. Stamps, and the Pen will be re-pointed and returned, post paid.
July 7, 1857—w3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

$200 REWARD.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JULIUS JENKINS did, on the 30th August, 1857, in the county of Mercer, kill and murder WARREN ANDERSON, and has fled from justice:

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Two Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension and delivery of said Julius Jenkins to the Jailer of Mercer county within one year from the date hereof.

{L. S.} *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,* I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, at Frankfort, this 9th day of Sept. A. D., 1857, and in the 66th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.
MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Said Jenkins is about 48 years old; weighs about 200 pounds; very ruddy complexion; stoppage in his speech; rather silent.

Proclamation by the Governor.

$250 REWARD.

WHEREAS it has been made known to me that LEWIS HOAGE did, on the 1st of August, 1857, in the county of Wayne, kill and murder WILLIAM LEWIS, and has since fled from justice:

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars** for the apprehension of said Hoage and his delivery to the jailer of Wayne county, within one year from the date hereof.

{L. S.} *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,* I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, at Frankfort, this 28th day of Aug., A. D., 1857, and in the 66th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.
MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Said Lewis Hoage is about 6 feet 2 inches high; spare made; Florid complexion; blue eyes; red hair and beard; lean in the face, with thick lips and sharp nose with the Roman hump, and round shouldered.

Proclamation by the Governor.

$200 REWARD.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that LEWIS DEATHERAGE, did kill and murder SARAH BOSTWICK in the county of Simpson, and has fled from justice:

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, by virtue of the power invested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of **Two Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of the said Deatherage and his delivery to the jailer of Simpson county, within one year from the date hereof.

{L. S.} *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,* I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, this 26th day of June, A. D., 1857, and in the 66th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.
MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

TOBACCO AND SEGARS—
A fine assortment always to be found at
May 15, 1857. GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.